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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n.P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 4th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Free Trade Zone

\+

*560. Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Damani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Khimji:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given by the Minister of Commerce and Industry to Unstarred Question No 1479 on the 4th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scrutiny and consideration of the scheme for setting up of a free trade zone at Kandla Port has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the main features of the scheme which has been submitted by the Development Commissioner, Kandla?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main features are that an area of half a mile square should be segregated for this purpose. The estimated cost is Rs. 52·22 lakhs with an annual operational maintenance cost of Rs. 5·61 lakhs, including a sum of Rs. 1·5 lakhs as reimbursement to the customs authorities on account of pay and allowances of watch and ward.

Shri Ram Krishan: What will be its effect on customs duty if this plan is implemented?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main purpose behind a free trade zone area is that within the area any goods or merchandise is not subject to customs duty. For that matter it is supposed to be a part of the territory outside the customs jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker: What will be the loss?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of any loss.

Shri Damani: May I know whether there is any move from the Indian Council of Foreign Trade to have Bombay port also a free zone area?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of it, but the expert advice has been that such a free trade zone should better be situated at a port where there is large space available and which is away from congested localities.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the local feeling of the people about this plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, the people should be enthusiastic about it, because it is definitely going to add to their economic prosperity and relieve the unemployment to certain extent.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Sind Corporation is opposing this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say. But I do not think they should oppose.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In reply to a question it was stated that customs duties would be levied.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is leviable if the merchandise brought into the free trade zone are taken out into the hinterland. Before that they are not.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Otherwise how does it benefit the public?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Assembling of raw materials, grading, sorting, processing, manufacturing and then exhibiting, all these processes are there, and they give a fillip to the local industrial activity.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Government is aware that recently the Indian Council of Foreign Trade has advertised to acquire some land near Bombay port for this purpose? If so, what is the background?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I take the information from the hon. Member. But this particular proposal has got little to do with the proposal that the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the present utilisation of the Kandla port? May I know whether this step will not go a long way to improve the port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Against the installed capacity of a little more than 1.2 million tons, last year it was—I am speaking from memory about ·8 million tons. It is obvious that when the free trade zone comes into being we may be able to secure better utilisation of the facilities afforded by the port.

American Liberty Ships

*3461. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 443 on the 25th August, 1968 and state the further progress made so far in connection with the purchase of American Liberty Ships.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No further progress has been made so far in connection with the purchase of these Ships. As I stated in reply to the earlier question referred to, the free market price of Liberty ships is at present so low, that there is no advantage in trying to secure the release of Mothball Liberties. If and when necessary legislation, which the U.S. Government have now under consideration, has been passed authorising the release of these ships, and it appears that they would be sold on attractive terms, the matter will be further pursued.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the talks with regard to the purchase of these ships are dead locked, what efforts are the Ministry making to acquire ships for freight purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are a few important considerations to be borne in mind in this connection Firstly, the necessary legislation has to be promoted by the U.S. Government, which has not yet been done. Secondly, the price of Liberty ships in the free market has gone down considerably. So, they are obtainable at much lower price than that mentioned by the U.S. Government under the proposed legislation Thirdly, a restriction is imposed on the Liberty ships acquired through the U.S. Government that they would ply only on the coast lines, which will not be there in the case of Liberty ships purchased from the open market.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the Liberty ships are very slow-moving ships and the present market is a buyers' market, will Government consider the question of giving up the purchase of Liberty ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not say "give up", because we shall have to reconsider the situation as it obtains after the necessary legislation is put through.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is it a fact that the operation charges of these ships are so high that they will not prove economical to India and it is useless to buy them now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I understand that is the assessment of the shipping concerns.

Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

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*562. { **Shri Ram Krishan:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding the construction of the cancer wing of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) what is the estimated expenditure?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Administrative approval to the construction of a Cancer Block in the Safdarjang Hospital has been issued. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation. The construction work is expected to commence by March, 1959.

(b) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 8·39 lakhs.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether this hospital will start functioning within the Second Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: The hospital is already there. The cancer ward will start functioning in March 1959.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the amount spent for this purpose?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no break-up for the cancer ward as such. I should like to have notice.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the expenditure that has been incurred includes the expenditure on the up-to-date equipments?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. I think it should, subject to availability of funds.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Is it the policy of the Government to improve the cancer wing of hospitals in the country as a whole.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. It cannot be "No".

Shri Barman: May I know when the foundation stone was laid? Why was there delay in construction?

Shri Karmarkar: The foundation stone of the cancer block was laid by Shri C. D. Deshmukh on the 5th May 1956. As there was no budget provision for 1957-58 the construction could not be taken up. Now there is budget provision.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the contract for the construction was given to a private party or it was undertaken by the C.P.W.D.?

Shri Karmarkar: It will come up later after sanction.

Shri Jadhav: What is the incidence of cancer in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: I have to collect the figures, because there are different hospitals.

Shri Dasappa: May I know why the foundation stone was laid before they obtained sanction for it? Was it one of the means employed to force out a sanction?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend has greater experience in this matter.

Shri Ranga: May I raise one objection? The question has been asked by my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa, and the hon. Minister simply refers to his own personal experience. Is that the way to answer a question?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend has better experience than Shri Dasappa.

Shri Ranga: I object to this kind of levity in the Question Hour. I have not addressed my question to the hon. Minister. He is trying to answer me directly without, Sir, your intervention.

Shri Karmarkar: May I explain? As you also know much better than us, sometimes foundations stones are laid to have a commitment. Possibly because Shri Deshmukh was the Finance Minister it might have served a useful purpose. It might be psychologically at the back of the minds of those people to have the foundation stone laid by him Anyway, I can assure the House that the intention was good.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that any levity was intended. Actually, such kind of humour will be useful.

Dues from Pakistan

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*563. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the *Minister of* **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum is due from Pakistan, which was paid by India as their share of contribution to the International Civil Aviation Organisation after independence;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to recover the amount; and

(c) the amount recovered, if any, up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) A sum of $15,635 is recoverable from Pakistan.

(b) and (c). The matter is being pursued through the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know why we paid the Pakistan share?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I said, this matter is being pursued through the Director-General of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: When was this share paid by India for Pakistan and after that whether any correspondence is going on with Pakistan?

Shri Mohiuddin: The contribution for undivided India was paid in July, 1947 and immediately afterwards India made a claim for the proportionate share of Pakistan for the I.C.A. Organisation for the period 15th August, 1947 to the end of June, 1948. Since then correspondence has been going on and the matter is being pursued.

Shri S. C. Samanta: At the very beginning this share of contribution was paid by India for Pakistan. May I know why so much time has elapsed and no adjustment has been made with Pakistan?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I have mentioned this money was paid in July and the adjustment was to be made after coming into existence of Pakistan in August. Since then, of course, Pakistan has agreed to pay its share of $15,635 as I mentioned.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Eleven years.

Shri Mohiuddin: The only question that remains is the method to be adopted for adjustment of these outstanding dues.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Evidently, correspondence has not borne much fruit because correspondence has been going on for twelve years. May I know what other methods are going to be adopted by the Ministry to have the matter settled?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know whether there is any other method. There is this International Civil Aviation Organisation and direct negotiations.

Shri Asaar: Will Government fix a time-limit to realise this amount?

Mr. Speaker: After that time, what happens? Next question.

Import of Foodgrains

*565. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what new agreements for the import of foodgrains have been arrived at since September, 1958; and

(b) whether adequate storage arrangements have been made?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) (i) Agreement dated the 24th September, 1958 with the Government of Canada for purchase of wheat.

(ii) Agreement dated the 26th September, 1958 with the Government of United States of America for supply of wheat, corn and sorghum.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the prospects of the *rabi* crop and are the bright prospects of the *rabi* crop going to affect in any way the commitments for import?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is too early to say anything about the prospects of the *rabi* crop. Of course, the sowing has been satisfactory.

Shri Asaar: May I know whether by this time we have received all the quantity which has been given as a gift by Canada?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question refers to the agreement regarding the purchase of foodgrains on deferred payment basis. With regard to the other thing, under the Colombo Plan Canada has made available to us about 127,000 tons of wheat in 1958.

Shri Mahanty: What is the total quantity of wheat to be imported from Canada and the United States of America? What is the extent of the storage facilities that is being provided?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to storage facilities, I have stated in my answer to the question that there would not be any difficulty. We made arrangements for storing about 15 lakh tons. Of course, the entire capacity is not being utilised now and some has been surrendered. We do not anticipate any particular difficulty in regard to this.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the quantity that has been agreed to from Canada and the United States of America?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Out of $238 million worth, we will get about 28 lakh tons of wheat, one lakh ton of corn and two lakh tons of sorghum.

Shri Tyagi: What would be the total estimated cost of foodgrains imported and proposed to be imported this year and what would be the cost of foodgrains received this year as alms and charity from foreign countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not fair for my hon. friend to make any such reflections like alms and charity. We have, of course, been importing some under Colombo Plan, some under P.L. 480 and then our normal marketings are there. Some countries have come to our help under the Colombo Plan. That cannot be treated as alms and charity.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total estimated cost of imports this year of foodgrains purchased?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are sometimes carried away by their sense of humour. They do not know whom it affects. Of course, the hon. Member who was a Minister here, knows what the difficulties are. If we seek the help of foreign countries and then say this, we accuse ourselves. We are not accusing others when we say that we are not going with a begging bowl.

I do not know that it does any good. Hon. Members should not say something in a haste which derogates our sense of self-respect.

Shri Tyagi: Beggars have no sense of self-respect.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has got no sense of self-respect, let him not attribute it to the whole country and to the House.

Shri Tyagi: At least the cost may be told.

Mr. Speaker: The cost has been embedded in the other observation of the hon. Member. He has tagged on some other observation to it.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know the total cost of foodgrains that are being purchased.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member might have put a straight question and not added on some observations. I do not know if it is at all good in the interests of our own country. The Question Hour ought not to be used for the purpose of insinuations, whoever might be the person. He ought to withdraw what he has already said.

Shri Tyagi: I withdraw my remarks. What is the total cost of foodgrains purchased and how much money has been paid? What is the total cost of foodgrains received as gift?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The cost of wheat from Canada is $8.8 million and from the United States the cost of wheat, corn and sorghum will be $238·8 million.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there has been any agreement for the import of rice from any other country and what is the amount of import in 1958-59?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is a subsisting agreement for the purchase of rice from Burma. Under that agreement, in 1959 we shall be entitled to import 3.5 lakh tons.

Shri Mahanty: Part (b) of the question relates to whether adequate storage arrangements have been made. The hon. Minister has said, 'Yes'. But, he could not reply a supplementary that was put to him as to what is the extent of storage facilities provided for all the foodgrains.

Shri A. P. Jain: Thirteen lakh tons. Moreover, we have recently released some storage. We can acquire it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are our present stocks both with the State Governments and the Central Government? What is our likely import during the course of this year?

Shri A. P. Jain: I would not like to give these figures; it is not in the public interest.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister said that we are entitled to import 3 lakh tons of rice from Burma. May I know whether there is any concrete proposal to import any rice from Burma in this year?

Shri A. P. Jain: Entitled to import three and a half lakh tons. I said there is a subsisting agreement.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Are we going to import?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are negotiating.

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर पुल

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*५६६. श्री राम कृष्ण :
श्री बल देव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर पुल बनाने की योजना के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यह योजना कब पूरी होगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Ancilliary works for construction of well foundations have already started, quarry sidings laid, base camp built and construction workshop set up. Work on sinking is being taken in hand.

Global tenders have been called for the manufacture and supply of girders.

(b) The bridge is expected to be completed by 1962-63.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know what expenditure would be incurred on this bridge?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Roughly about Rs. 10 crores.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister was invited by the Government of Assam for laying the foundation stone for the construction of this bridge over the Brahmaputra and if so, whether the date has been fixed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have no information.

Shri Ram Krishan: What is the total length of the bridge?

Shri S. V Ramaswamy: About 4200 feet.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In reply to an unstarred question on this subject, the hon. Railway Minister stated on the 1st of December that Messrs Hindustan Construction Co., have been awarded a contract for the construction of the foundation and sub-structures in the Brahmaputra bridge. I would like to have a clear indication whether design making and supply of equipment are also integrated in the contract and if not, who are entrusted with the work of design making and supply of materials?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Well sinking and other work will be done by the Hindustan Construction Co. We have invited global tenders for the manufacture and supply of girders.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Designs?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Design will be ours. Railway Engineers do that.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it the lengthiest bridge in India?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No. It is not the longest.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether the agreement contains any special provision to utilise the services of the local people so far as unskilled and skilled labour is concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is the policy of the Government. As far as possible, we employ local labour and make use of indigenous materials.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Kindly allow only one question more. May I know what was the consideration for awarding the contract to Messrs Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., and what was the value of the contract?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The only consideration was that it is the one experienced company in the country which has done this type of work. There is no other company.

Mr. Speaker: Value of the contract?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I cannot say offhand. I have not got the figures. I may explain this. The Hindustan Construction Co., did our work for the Ganga Bridge. At the time of the Ganga Bridge, global tenders were invited and it was found that the Hindustan Construction Co. which is an Indian company was the best of all. Therefore we gave the work of Brahmaputra Bridge to them so that their equipment and machinery may be utilised and the work could be expedited.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in U.P.

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*587. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1689 on the 27th September, 1958 and state whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding additional aid of Rs. 11 crores to Uttar Pradesh for minor irrigation?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The additional aid of Rs. 11·27 crores for minor irrigation asked for by the U.P. Government relates to the three years 1958-59 to 1960-61. For the year 1958-59, an additional sum of Rs. 110 lakhs has been allocated—Rs. 70 lakhs from this Ministry and Rs. 40 lakhs from the Ministry of Community Development. The allocation for 1959-60 and 1960-61 will be decided at the time of the discussion of the annual plans for these years.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether as a result of this allocation, the target of 171,000 acres more to be irrigated for the current year has been achieved, or, if not, how many more acres have come under cultivation as a result of this?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is too early to say whether the target of this year will be achieved. We expect that they are spending more than the allocated money and we expect they should be able to achieve more than the target.

Shri Tangamani: The U.P. Government have demanded Rs. 11.25 crores both for minor irrigation and for the water-logged areas. May I know whether for these three years the amount required, namely, Rs. 11·25 crores will be allotted to the U.P. Government in view of the difficulties they have experienced?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Additional funds were asked for three main items: water logging and drainage improvement schemes; extension of pucca wells around 1000 tube wells; and construction of masonry wells and installation of Persian wheels.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In which of the main minor irrigation schemes will this aid which is given this year be utilised by the U.P. Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have asked for additional funds and this is the first year. We have given them Rs. 1·96 crores for minor irrigation. They have come forward with additional demands. It means that they would be able to utilise the annual allocation plus the additional funds that we have given

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जान सकता हू कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं रक्खी है उनका मुख्य स्वरूप क्या है ?

श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा : अभी जिन ६ आइटम्स के वास्ते १ करोड और १० लाख रुपये दिये है वे यह है ;

Construction of drains; taking over of co-operative tube wells; lining of tube wells; Bundis in Southern U.P.; Kuhls in Hill districts; masonry wells.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि जो छोटे छोटे कुएं खुदवाये जायेंगे, उन कुओ के खुदवाने में राज्य सरकार क्या किसानों से भी अनुदान के रूप में कुछ रुपया लेगी, उनका भी कुछ हिस्सा होगा या सरकार उनको खुद खुदवायेगी ?

श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा : एक कुएं के बनाने के लिये २००० रुपये दिये जायेंगे । २००० रुपये में २५ परसेंट सबसिडी होगी और उस सबसिडी में आधा हमारा हिस्सा है और आधा राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा है ।

Mr. Speaker: How much of this is mazdoor contribution: Whether any portion of this cost would be borne by Shramdan or by the kisans?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is all loans. We give Rs. 2000 as loan.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much of the irrigation potential in the U.P. has so far been utilised during the Second Plan period, and if it is not up to the target, the reason therefor?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The potential fixed for U.P. under minor irrigation was about . . . पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले साल में . . .

An Hon. Member: He should speak either in English or in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members must learn Hindi as well as the hon. Minister.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the first two years, 2·8 million acres have been brought under irrigation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know if the Government have advised the U.P. Government to renovate the old tanks in the villages for utilising them for irrigation purposes?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Under minor irrigation, that is also one of the schemes. Restoration and renovation of old tanks is also one of the items under minor irrigation.

Co-operative Sugar Factories, Andhra Pradesh

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*568. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange essential for the implementation of plan targets for the setting up of co-operative sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) how much of the above has so far been sanctioned; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange for which applications are still pending?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) It has been decided that instead of importing the bulk of machinery from abroad sugar plants should be fabricated in the country by importing the minimum essential components and equipment that cannot be secured and manufactured indigenously. As such the foreign exchange requirements for four sugar factories in Andhra would be roughly Rs. 100 lakhs as against approximately Rs. 300 lakhs if the entire machinery were to be imported.

(b) and (c). No amount of foreign exchange has been sanctioned so far. The amount of foreign exchange for which applications are pending would, therefore, be either Rs. 300 lakhs or Rs. 100 lakhs (for the four factories) calculated in the manner explained earlier.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that the manufacture of sugar machinery in our own country would take a long time, and in view of the fact that four societies of Chittoor, Amadalavaladi, Pulakottu and Chodavaram have already collected their share of capital and the State Government too has paid its share long ago, do Government propose to give the foreign exchange necessary for these four factories?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I have got all the sympathy for the farmers who have subscribed the capital, and we have done our best to impress upon the Planning Commission the necessity of bringing up these factories in the shortest possible time. Unfortunately, the foreign exchange position is so difficult that we have not been able to get the allocation of foreign exchange. Yet, we are continuously pressing for the allocation of foreign exchange, so that these and some other co-operative factories may come up.

Shri Nagi Reddy: As per the State Government publication *Plan Provision for* 1958-59, there have been some efforts to supply machinery for three

projects on rupee account and deferred payment basis. May I know whether the Government is prepared to accept at least this proposal?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir. There has been an offer to that effect. That offer was sent to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance felt that that offer should not be accepted because, if payment in rupees is accepted, other normal trade might be affected.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that foreign exchange is not being allowed, do we take it that the share capital that has been already subscribed by the peasants will have to be returned to them?

Shri A. P. Jain: We will try to see that at any rate at least the essential parts are imported and the machinery fabricated here. I want to inform the hon. Member that a consortium of manufacturers has been set up for expediting the manufacture of sugar machinery.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: In view of the fact that import licences have already been granted to four factories, will they be given prior consideration for the import of the component parts to which the hon. Minister referred?

Shri A. P. Jain: Import licences have not been given.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: They have been given.

Shri A. P. Jain: Foreign exchange has not been allocated so far.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if import licences will be granted as the hon. Minister has said.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: My information is that the licences have been given.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Import licences have been given to three of them, only foreign exchange has not been allowed. Therefore, the question is different.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether priority will be given in case foreign exchange is available to these three or four factories.

Shri A. P. Jain: There are eleven factories, and the case of these eleven factories will be examined, and those which deserve priority will be given priority. If these factories deserve, they will certainly be given priority.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the Government is in a position to say firmly when this consortium would be able to supply sugar machinery to the Andhra area?

Shri A. P. Jain: That consortium is being formed under the direction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Therefore, I am not in a position to give any firm reply, but roughly speaking, I think that it should be able to manufacture the machinery in two years time.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let me exhaust Members from Andhra Shri Thirumala Rao.

Shri Thirumala Rao: From the reply it seems that foreign exchange can be considerably reduced, to Rs. 1 crore-odd. Is there any firm decision on the part of the Government to see that these four factories will come in the priority list?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have already replied that my Ministry has been continuously pressing the Planning Commission to make allocations of foreign exchange at least for the necessary component parts which have to be imported in order that the machinery may be manufactured in India. There is the case of eleven factories. I know that the case of Andhra has been a hard one, but all these will be taken together and whichever factories deserve priority will be given priority.

Shri Ranga: The answers given by the hon. Minister make one wonder whether they are consistent with one another. The first answer gave us to understand that Rs. 1 crore and odd is being allotted to these four factories. The last answer makes us fear that there is no such thing as a final or firm promise to these four factories. May I know whether the Government, when giving their decision to allot Rs. 1 crore and odd for the purchase of machinery from abroad for these four factories, took care to see that that provision would be enough to help them to establish the factories in this country in an economic time?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not think there is any contradiction or confusion in the answers which we have given. It has been accepted in principle that these factories should be set up and foreign exchange should be allocated for the import of at least essential parts if not the whole of the machinery. The allocation is quite a different thing It depends upon availability.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga wanted to know whether this Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 1 crore applies to all the eleven factories or only four factories.

Shri A. P. Jain: This applies only to the four factories.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is not a fact that some other schemes which were formulated much later than these indigenous co-operative sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh have been granted import licences, while these are denied?

Shri A. P. Jain: If any such thing has been done, that would be the responsibility of the Planning Commission

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The hon. Minister said there are eleven factories awaiting release of foreign exchange. May I know where the other factories are apart from the ones in Andhra?

Mr. Speaker: The answer will make other Members also put supplementary questions. Hon. Member will confine herself to Andhra. Very well. About the other factories, I am asking the hon. Minister to give the information.

Shri A. P. Jain: Two in Bombay, one in Mysore, four in Andhra, two in Punjab, one in U.P., and one in Orissa.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there are complaints from Bombay State . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I wanted to avoid.

Shri Jadhav: No, Sir. I want to know whether there are complaints from Bombay State that the machinery that has been manufactured here has not come up to the mark and that they have suffered some losses thereby?

Shri A. P. Jain: I never said that the machinery has been manufactured. I said that the consortium has been formed for the manufacture of machinery. The hon. Member should not be so pessimistic that everything that we manufacture would be bad.

West German Agricultural Delegation

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*569. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West German Agricultural Delegation which visited this country recently with a view to assist India in its development programmes pertaining to agricultural field has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Not yet.

(b) The question does not arise.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know for how long they were in our country, and what States they have visited?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They came here on 14th September, and left on 11th November. I do not have the details as to the States they visited. But they had discussions with the Planning Commission and the Commerce Ministry and our Ministry officials. And they visited most of the agricultural institutes in the country.

Shri P. B. Patel: May I know what gain we have achieved by their coming over here and talking with those officials?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They were five experts in various agricultural fields in Germany. They were very experienced people. As a sort of Indo-German agricultural co-operation, they wanted to study our conditions here and see in what way they could be helpful to us.

Shri P. B. Patel: May I know what gain we have achieved?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that it is for mutual benefit.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether they visited any co-operative farm and expressed their opinion about the steps to be taken for the promotion of co-operative farming?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: One of them has studied co-operative institutions also in this country. But they have not yet given any report, and we are expecting a report from them.

Shri Achar: May I know whether actual cultivators have met this delegation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They went round and visited all the agricultural institutes in the country. I do not know whether they met any real agriculturists, but they must have come in contact with those people.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल आया था उसे सरकार ने आमंत्रण दिया था या वह स्वयं आया था ।

Mr. Speaker: Did we invite them or did they come of their own accord?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They came of their own accord.

Suratgarh Mechanised Farm

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*570. { **Shri Damani:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made by the Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh regarding reclamation and development of agricultural land; and

(b) what portion of the equipment available is being utilised by the Farm at present?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 2923 acres which were sown in the Kharif season this year, are at present under harvest. In the current Rabi season, 10652 acres have so far been sown and further sowings are in progress.

(b) Generally speaking, about 75% of the available machinery is in use.

Shri Damani: May I know whether it is a fact that complete equipment was obtained from Russia in 1956, but out of it, a great part is still lying idle, and if so, the reason for this, and whether this equipment was used in any other farm around that area?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is not correct to say that we obtained the entire equipment in 1956. We did not obtain them, but they were sent by Russia in one lump instalment; five steamers carried them. We are trying our best to make use of every machinery. I can say with confidence now that we are able to make use of all

the machinery, except such machinery as telephone sets—for, we do not require telephone installations—and some machines like harvest combines, which we do not require. Except for these, the machines are being put to full use in this old farm.

Shri Damani: May I know whether water supply from the water tanks will be available to this farm?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is expected that by the end of 1960-61, the entire area of 30,000 acres will come under the Bhakra system of irrigation.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the wear and tear of the machinery is more due to its being left in the open instead of in protected sheds, than due to its use for production purposes?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: From the beginning, the Russian engineers are associated with this farm, and every step is taken on their advice. There is no need to worry about the wear and tear, because there is no fall there; there are only four inches of rainfall there.

Shri Nagi Reddy: But there are the sun, wind and sand.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the whole of last years, there were only four to five inches of rainfall there, spread out over the whole year. There is no building there to keep these machinery, but on their advice, they have been kept in safe conditions.

Shri Damani: What are the possibilities of employment and training when the farm goes into full swing, and has any plan been made in that respect?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have to wait and see. The idea is to see that it will be the biggest farm in Asia with an area of 30,000 acres, and when the entire farm will be in full swing, we would be able to train many people in this country.

श्री प० ला० बाकणकर : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि सूरतगढ़ फार्म में जो अपने विशेषज्ञ हैं वे प्रति एकड़ कितना उत्पादन करते हैं और पहले के जो किसान हैं वे उस जमीन में प्रति एकड़ कितना उत्पादन करते थे ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : इस साल हमने वहां पर धान बोया था और वह प्रति एकड़ ३० मन हुआ है जबकि ऐवरेज ११ मन प्रति एकड़ का है ।

We have produced 30 maunds of paddy per acre in that farm. It is going to be one of the best farms.

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of our policy to have ceiling on lands, may I know whether mechanised farming will be ideal to the country, and if not, why we should spend money on it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is a sort of good gesture that the Russian friends have come to India. A sort of international importance is attached to this farm, and we want to see that it will be one of the successful and biggest farms in Asia, producing pedigree seeds, pedigree bulls and pedigree rams It is a composite thing.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the experience gained in this farm is going to be utilised in connection with co-operative farming that we want to start?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We shall make use of this experience wherever we can use it. This is going to be a big farm. Co-operative farm is going to be of a different type

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether I heard the hon. Minister correctly. Did he say pedigree lands?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I said 'pedigree rams'. We have the best sheep in that area, and we want to see that the best rams are reared there, and the best pedigree rams are produced in that part.

Regional Minor Irrigation Conference

*571. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of full utilisation of minor irrigation potential created in Orissa was discussed in the Eastern Regions and Regional Minor Irrigation Conference held in Calcutta on the 8th and 9th August, 1958; and

(b) if so, whether the Orissa Government suggested any measures for full utilisation of the resources?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) State Government has decided to first complete the current works before starting new schemes. They are setting up a MINOR IRRIGATION Directorate. An IRRIGATION ACT is also being introduced to enable government to construct field channels which the beneficiaries have not completed.

Shri Panigrahi: What was the total minor irrigation potential created in Orissa, what was the difficulty faced by the Government of Orissa in regard to its utilisation, and what problems did they pose before this conference?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: So far as minor irrigation is concerned, I would like to bring it to the hon. Member's notice that there is no question of non-utilisation of the potential created. It is put to immediate use. The moment a well is dug, immediately the water is used, and so also, in the case of small tanks and other things.

So far as Orissa is concerned, they had no separate machinery to take up minor irrigations. So, they are now thinking of having a separate directorate for minor irrigations alone, and an Act is being passed there to help construction of field channels etc.

Shri Panigrahi: What was the total allotment for Orissa during the Second Plan period for minor irrigation schemes, and what were the different schemes which were implemented in Orissa?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For Orissa, the total allocation was Rs. 1·38 crores for the whole Five Year Plan. During the first year, they spent about Rs. 16 lakhs; during the second year, they spent Rs. 25 lakhs, and this year we have allotted them Rs. 41 lakhs.

Shri Mahanty: The question was asked about chalk, and the answer has been given about cheese. In all humility, I would like to point out that the question was asked whether the minor irrigation potential created in Orissa was being fully utilised. In this connection, may I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the Survey of the progress of the Second Five Year Plan in the State of Orissa, which was circulated by the Planning Commission, in which it has been clearly stated that on account of lack of technical personnel, the irrigation potential created in the State of Orissa is not being fully utilised? This is the question that has been asked, and we want a specific answer on that point.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The specific answer is this. The question relates to minor irrigation works; and minor irrigation works mean small tanks, wells, small canals, etc. Ordinarily, there is no question of non-utilisation in respect of these. It is only in one case, that is, tube-wells, that the question may arise. In Orissa, no tube-wells have been sunk. This question of non-utilisation of irrigation potential has not arisen in relation to minor irrigation.

What the hon. Member has in mind is the major irrigation works where sometimes, main channels were not dug, and sometimes the field channels were not dug.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that Assam is full of rivers and tributaries, has any suggestion been

made by the Government of Assam in the Minor Irrigation Conference held in Calcutta to utilise those rivers and tributaries for minor irrigation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have all the information. I request the hon. Member to table a separate question.

Shri Supakar: No specific answer has been given to the question as to what percentage of irrigation potential is actually utilised and what is not utilised.

Shri A. P. Jain: Almost cent per cent is being utilised in the case of minor irrigation works.

Shri Panigrahi: Has the Government of Orissa asked for any additional aid for undertaking minor irrigation schemes in Orissa for the coming two years?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We examined the expenditure aspect in the Calcutta conference. The Orissa Government was not able to spend all the money that was allotted because of shortage of technical staff and other things. So there is no question of additional funds being given; the question is one of spending the already allotted amount.

Shri Mahanty: What technical staff is required for digging channels and canals? If it is a matter of shortage of technical personnel, are Government considering importing the personnel?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members always forget that there is also a Government and an Assembly there. Hon. Members there have got a small area and smaller number of constituencies.

Shri Panigrahi: If they do not take it up?

Mr. Speaker: What can be done? There is no limit to this. Next question.

सड़क विकास योजना

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५७२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुख्य इंजीनियरों के सामान्य निकाय ने इस बीच सड़कों की योजना के मसौदे की जांच की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुनरीक्षित योजना का विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). चीफ इंजीनियर्स की जनरल बॉडी ने योजना के मसौदे की जांच कर ली है और इनके सुझावों के आधार पर योजना नये की जा रही है । आशा है इसे जल्दी ही सरकार के सामने पेश करने के लिए तैयार कर दिया जायेगा ।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: (a) to (c). The draft Plan has been examined by the general body of the Chief Engineers and is now being finalised in the light of the suggestion made by them. It is expected to be ready for submission to Government shortly.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नागपुर प्लान जिन सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित था उन सिद्धान्तों में और जो यह नई २० वर्ष की योजना बनाई जा रही है उसके सिद्धान्तों में क्या अन्तर है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : नागपुर प्लान में यह लक्ष्य रखा गया था कि प्रत्येक गांव जो कि

एक विकसित कृषि क्षेत्र में है वह किसी भी मुख्य सड़क से ५ मील से अधिक दूरी पर न हो और अविकसित क्षेत्र में २० मील से अधिक दूरी पर न हो।

जहां तक नई योजना का सम्बन्ध है और जो लक्ष्य उसमें रक्खा गया है वह यह है कि विकसित कृषि क्षेत्र में कोई गांव पक्की सड़क से ४ मील से अधिक दूर न हो और अन्य किसी सड़क से डेढ़ मील से अधिक दूरी पर न हो। अर्ध कृषि क्षेत्र में कोई गांव पक्की सड़क से ८ मील से अधिक दूर न हो और अन्य किसी सडक से तीन मील से अधिक दूर न हो। गैर कृषि क्षेत्र में कोई गांव १२ मील से अधिक पक्की सड़क से दूर न हो और ३५ मील से अधिक किसी अन्य सड़क से दूरी पर न हो।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि जो नई योजना तैयार की जा रही है उसमें कुल कितना खर्चा पड़ेगा और क्या योजना आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आश्वासन दिया है कि इतना रुपया उपलब्ध हो सकेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अनुमानतः लगभग पांच हजार रुपया खर्च आयेगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकेंगे कि चीफ इंजीनियर्स ने जो एक योजना तैयार की है क्या उसको सदन के सभा पटल पर रक्खा जा सकेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह जो योजना तैयार की है वह चीफ इंजीनियर्स की मीटिंग में तैयार की गई है। उसको पहले गवर्नमेंट के सामने रक्खा जायगा और प्लानिंग कमीशन द्वारा भी उसकी जांच होगी और तदुपरान्त वह हाउस के सामने किसी रूप में आयेगी।

Shri C. D. Pande: As the hills are the most backward areas as far as roads are concerned, may I know whether this scale of making roads according to distance in different areas will hold good in the case of hills also or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as practicable, we shall also bear in mind the needs of the hill areas in particular.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the names of additional highways which have been included in the draft plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the names of the additional highways because the plan itself is yet to be accepted. But the mileage of highways as obtains at present is 13,800; under the Nagpur Plan, National highways target was fixed at 20,000 miles, and in the new proposed draft plan, its proposed mileage is 32,000.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the surplus of cement, and so much unemployment, in the land, will Government be pleased to take up this campaign more vigorously than hitherto?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): That question is seriously engaging the attention of Government.

Shri Tangamani: May I know if this new development plan deals only with the National highways or it also co-ordinates the existing State highways If it is only for National highways, I would like to know whether it is for increasing the existing National highways and converting State highways into National highways.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a comprehensive plan which embraces not only National highways but State highways, major district roads and other district and village roads. It is obvious that when we adopt this plan, some State highways might be converted into or declared as National highways, and some district roads may be declared as State highways and so on.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नागपुर प्लान जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे पक्की और कच्ची सड़कों के, उनकी अब तक कितनी पूर्ति हो चुकी है और नई योजना के अन्तर्गत जो लक्ष्य पूरे होंगे उनके बाद हमारे देश का नक्शा क्या होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : नागपुर प्लान में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था वह करीब करीब ३ लाख ३१ हजार का था जिनमें कि नेशनल हाइवेज और स्टेट हाइवेज सब सम्मिलित हैं और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ३ लाख ७६ हजार तक पूरा हो जायगा ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that the plan is under consideration, will the border areas receive special attention so that mobility may be maintained there to the greatest effect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: When the plan is submitted to Government, due consideration will be given to the needs of the border areas too.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस गति से इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है क्या उससे यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि कब तक इस बारे अन्तिम निर्णय हो सकेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं समझता हूं कि इस योजना के अन्त तक या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में यह विचार के समय आ सकेगा । यह गति जो है विचार करने की वह काफ़ी महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन उससे भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि कितनी गति से हम इसके लिए पैसे कट्ठे कर सकेंगे और उनको बना सकेंगे ।

श्री प० ला० बाकणकर : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री की प्रस्तावित योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के कितने गांव आयेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : गांवों की संख्या तो मैं नहीं बता सकता लेकिन बीकानेर डिवीजन में पड़ने वाले करीब करीब सब गांवों का ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा ।

Wheat for India Under Colombo Plan

*573. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which offered gifts of wheat to India in the year, 1958 under Colombo Plan and the value thereof;

(b) whether wheat so obtained will be *distributed on fair price; and*

(c) on what projects the sale proceeds of this wheat will be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) *Canada*: For about Rs. 392 lakhs.

Australia: For about Rs. 31 lakhs.

(b) This wheat will be sold at the same price at which all imported wheat is being sold.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What is the amount expected from the sale?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have mentioned the 'purchase' price of the wheat. There may not be much difference between that and the sale price.

Shri Tyagi: For the purpose of sale in cheap grainshops, are the profits gained out of the sale of this gift grain averaged with the price of the grain which is procured from foreign countries and locally?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): All this wheat is being sold at the same rate. Any proceeds recovered from the gift wheat will be utilised for such purposes as are decided by Government. For

the time being, it has been decided that the sale proceeds of the Australian wheat will be utilised for the construction of the shell type storage godowns at Calcutta.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: With regard to the answer to (c), when will the consideration be finalised? How much will be distributed to the States and so on?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My senior colleague has answered that the sale proceeds of the Australian what will be utilised for the construction of the 'shell' type of godowns in Calcutta.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total loss expected to be incurred during the year on account of selling grain at a cheaper rate than what the cost of grain actually is?

Shri A. P. Jain: The orginal question relates to the gift grain and not to the grain which we have bought. The hon. Member may table a separate question.

Shri Tyagi: I was anxious to know whether the averaging of the cost of gift grain with the cost of procured grain would make the price lower or higher.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We will be selling at the economic price and we will fund it; the Finance Ministry will deal with that aspect. As far as we are concerned, it would be taken as having been paid for and then got.

रबी की फसल

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*५७४. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को रबी की फसल के आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में क्या सहायता दी है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री जो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): रबी उत्पादन आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को दी गई सहायता का एक विवरण सभा की टेबल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २]

Shri Mohan Swarup: Is the Government aware of the fact that the suply of rabi seed was very inadequate and that the quality of the seed was also very poor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Both the presumptions are incorrect.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hirakud Dam Project

*564. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the blue prints of stages 3 and 4 in respect of the Hirakud Dam Project have been prepared;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of each stage; and

(c) whether the work of these two stages will be taken up and completed during the third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). No, Sir. The Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project has prepared a preliminary report in respect of the Mahanadi Valley Development (Stages III and IV) and has suggested to the Government of Orissa to take up detailed investigations. The report is under examination by the State Government.

(b) According to the preliminary and rough estimates, the cost of the Stage III and Stage IV will approximately be Rs. 24 crores and Rs. 16 crores, respectively. The cost of detailed investigations is estimated to be about Rs. 83,200.

Paddy Production in Andhra

*575. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) total production of paddy in Andhra Pradesh in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) what is the maximum Government procurement price (average of last six months) per maund of naked grain and how does it compare with the corresponding prices in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab; and

(c) what is the estimated yield of rice from the Summer III crop?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The estimated production of paddy in Andhra Pradesh in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 was 31.41 and 34.68 lakh tons respectively in terms of rice.

(b) A statement showing the procurement prices of rice and paddy in the four States is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 26.]

(c) 1.86 lakh tons in the year 1957-58.

Rural Credit

*576. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in providing to the farmers cheap and ready credit for agricultural purposes during the last three years; and

(b) whether the extent of rural indebtedness has been affected by the provision of such credit?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 27.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

F.A.O. Conference at Tokyo

*577. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempts were made by India at the recent Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference at Tokyo for the constitution of an International Fertiliser Pool, and an International Agricultural Bank; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Indian Delegation to the Fourth F.A.O Regional Conference suggested that the F.A.O. and Member Governments might investigate the possibility of developing an International fertilizer pool, and establishment of an International Farmers' Co-operative Bank to assist the development of national credit and marketing co-operatives. These suggestions were accepted by the Regional Conference. It is now for the F.A.O. to investigate the possibility of developing such an International Fertilizer Pool and the establishment of such a Bank.

Water for Delhi from Hindon

*578 **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has requested the Government of India to pursuade the Uttar Pradesh Government to release water from the Hindon River to meet Delhi's water requirements; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken m the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail Link with Tripura

*579. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for extension of Railway line from Patharkandi to Dharmanagar; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Final decision has not yet been taken.

Procurement of Rice in Punjab

*580. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instructions have been issued recently to the Punjab Government to procure rice and other foodgrains of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government have been authorized to procure rice on behalf of the Government of India by a system of levy on licensed dealers and millers who are required to sell to the State Government 75 per cent. of the stocks of rice held by them at the commencement of the order and 75 per cent of the daily production thereafter The rice procured under the levy system will be paid for at the controlled prices notified for the State of Punjab.

Inter-State Water Dispute between Madras and Kerala

*581. **Shri E. V. K. Sampath:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final settlement had been reached regarding Paramlikulam Power-cum-Irrigation Project between the Governments of Madras and Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Some tentative agreed proposals have been accepted by the two State Governments and the final agreement between them will be reached shortly after the details are worked out.

(b) Does not arise.

Block Development Committees

*582. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the training of members of Block Development Committees has been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). A scheme is under active consideration, and a copy will be laid on the Table as soon as it has been finalised.

Construction of Cachar Road

*583. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of the Cachar Road in Manipur; and

(b) when it is to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Detailed survey of the first 88 miles has been completed, and survey of the remaining 62 miles is in progress. Construction of the road between miles 9 and 24 has been recently undertaken.

(b) During the Third Plan.

Bridge over Rupnarayan River near Kolaghat

*584. {Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 457, on the 25th August, 1958 regarding construction of a bridge across the Rupnarayan River near Kolaghat and state by what time the construction of the contemplated bridge is scheduled to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The construction of the bridge is expected to be completed in about three years after a contract is awarded.

अमृतकौरपुरी दिल्ली में मकानों का निर्माण

*५८५. {श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १८ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्ती अमृतकौरपुरी में मकानों का निर्माण बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : जी हां ।

(ख) जिस जगह पर मकान बनाये जाने हैं उस पर अनधिकृत कब्जा हो जाने के कारण मकानों का निर्माण रोक दिया गया है । इन अधिकारी लोगों से स्थान खाली कराते ही निर्माण कार्य फिर शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

Bridge over River Krishna near Rangapur

*586. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 12th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the tender for the construction of a road bridge across the river Krishna near Rangapur has since been accepted;

(b) if so, when the work will commence and when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) if the reply to (a) be in the negative the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is likely to be commenced during the current financial year and it will take about three years to complete the same.

(c) Does not arise.

Air Strip at Bhuntar in Kulu Valley

*587. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the survey for the construction of an Air Strip at Bhuntar in Kulu Valley;

(b) by what time the survey will be completed; and

(c) when the work will commence and what will be its probable cost?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). A survey of the area has recently been carried out and the report of the survey is awaited from the Director General of Civil Aviation.

(c) Further action will be taken after the report has been examined

Four Day Boycott of Non-Union Ships

*588. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Transport Workers Federa-

tion decided on Friday the 14th November, 1958 at Hamburg on a four day international boycott of non-union ships flying flags of convenience; and

(b) if so, what course India will adopt in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no official information about the matter. There has been no boycott of such ships at Indian Ports so far.

Wheat Research Institutes

*589. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wheat Research Institutes working under the supervision of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) the manner in which the results of the research have been brought to the knowledge of the growers in the field?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Work on wheat research is being done at present at sixteen stations. Six of these stations work under the administrative control of the Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The remaining ten stations are run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with the State Governments concerned.

(b) The results of research are brought to the knowledge of the growers by the State Departments of Agriculture. Important results are also published in popular journals brought out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, *viz.*, 'Indian-Farming', 'Kheti' and 'Dharti-ke-Lal'.

Transport Co-operative Societies

*590. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kodiyan:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1392 on the 18th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme to set up Transport Co-operative Societies for the educated unemployed in the country have been worked out;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) the funds made available for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the details of the scheme have been finalised and the Governments of the five States in which the Co-operative Societies are proposed to be set up have been asked to implement the scheme Certain adjustments in the details of the Scheme may become necessary in the light of the comments received from the State Governments concerned

(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 20 lakhs

(c) The provision of funds will be made as soon as the States are ready to work the scheme

Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan

*591. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152 on the 16th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal for the setting up of the Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Tenders have been finalised and it has been decided to enter into collaboration with M/s. F. H. Lloyd & Co. of U.K.

(b) The total cost of the project is expected to be of the order of Rs. 2·5 crores.

De-luxe Trains

*592. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the air conditioned de-luxe trains are making considerable profits since their introduction; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the frequency of service of these trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The cost of haulage of particular trains is not ascertainable It is, therefore, not possible to work out the profit or loss in running the Air-conditioned Express trains or to state that they are making considerable profits since their introduction.

(b) No.

Roads to Link Bhutan and India

*593. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Bhagavati:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are proposals to have two direct road links between Bhutan and India; and

(b) if so, progress made in this regard so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction of two roads, viz. (1) Garubasha-Hatisar Road in Assam and (2) Jainti-Buxaduar-Sanchula Road in West Bengal connecting India with Bhutan has been just undertaken. The works are expected to be completed during the third five year plan.

मुकामा पुल से दरभंगा तक बड़ी लाइन

*५९४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुकामा पुल से, जो इस समय बनाया जा रहा है, एक बड़ी लाइन दरभंगा और नरकटियागंज तक बनाई जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब आरम्भ होगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) इस सुझाव पर विचार हो रहा है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Milk Powder Factory

*595. **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the establishment of milk powder factory at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount to be spent for the same; and

(c) the target of production at this factory?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The question of establishing a milk powder factory is under consideration of Andhra Pradesh Government. Their decision is awaited.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Out-agency at Agartala

*596. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government soliciting opening of Railway out-agency at Agartala and other divisional Headquarters of Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to open such out-agencies of railways for the transport of goods?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations were received for opening out-agencies at Agartala and Dharmanagar.

(b) It has been decided to open an out-agency at Agartala and steps are being taken to implement this decision. In regard to Dharmanagar the matter is under investigation by the North-East Frontier Railway.

Diversion of Line between Bikaner and Lalgarh

*597. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has proposed a diversion of the railway line between Bikaner and Lalgarh; and

(b) if so, the Government's response thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Block Development Committees

*598. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Development Commissioners recently held in Delhi has accepted a proposal to train non-official members of Block Development Committees through voluntary organisations;

(b) whether the shortages of staff in blocks were discussed in the Conference; and

(c) if so, what decisions were taken to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is available in the Summary Record of the Staff Conference of Development Commissioners held in New Delhi on 6th and 7th November, 1958—Copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

मुरादाबाद के निकट रामगंगा नदी पर पुल

*५९९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ३ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मुरादाबाद के निकट रामगंगा नदी पर सड़क का पुल बनाने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण का काम तो पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन चालू योजना की अवधि में फण्ड न होने के कारण पुल बनाने का काम शुरू करना सम्भव न हो सकेगा ।

Committee on Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

*600. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 456 on the 25th August, 1958, and state the further progress made so far in regard to the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee on Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

The State Government of Bihar have reported to say that they are taking action to implement the recommendations of the Committee as far as possible. The matter is also reported to be under consideration of the Madras Government. Action being taken by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Mysore, U.P., Manipur and Tripura has already been reported in reply to the earlier question. Replies from other States are still awaited.

2. As regards the recommendations of the Committee involving Central legislation, the draft Bill prepared by the Committee has been further revised in consultation with the Ministry of Law. It will shortly be placed before the Cabinet in pursuance of the directive given by them.

Road Transport

*601. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1100 on the 10th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since evolved a National Policy for Transport in order to develop the road transport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No. The question of evolving a National Policy in regard to the development of different means of transport, including road transport, is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

वायु परिवहन परिषद्

६०२. **{श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १२ अगस्त, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वायु परिवहन परिषद् के भावी स्वरूप के प्रश्न के बारे में, जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा था, क्या निर्णय हुआ है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री ((श्री भूही-उद्दीन) : एयर कारपोरेशन एक्ट के दफा ३० को तरमीम करने पर गौर किया जा रहा है जिससे केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह अख्तियार होगा कि कौंसिल को बरखास्त कर दिया जाय और जब भी जरूरत हो दूसरी कौंसिल कायम की जाये। कौंसिल पर जो खर्च हो रहा था उसका ऐसा इन्तजाम किया है कि इस वक्त कोई खर्चा नहीं है।

Pollution of Sea by Oil

*603. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1237 on the 6th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether India has ratified the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of Sea by Oil, 1954; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the interests concerned.

Eye Diseases among Children in India

885. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Eye diseases among children of India are on the increase;

(b) if so, what are the causes for the increase; and

(c) the steps taken to check them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No all-India periodical surveys have been done so far to find out if the eye diseases among children are on the increase or decrease.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Over-crowding

886. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to remove or reduce over-crowding in trains on Northern Railway in 1958-59 (so far); and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Consistent with the availability of adequate line capacity, after meeting with the current and anticipated requirements of vital goods traffic, and additional coaches and locomotives, the following steps have been taken to relieve overcrowding in trains on the Northern Railway during the period from 1st April, 1958 to 15th November, 1958;

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Number of new trains introduced	18	2
Number of existing trains the runs of which extended	2	2
Number of trains loads of which augmented	94	44

Out of 18 B.G. trains introduced, 10 are meant to clear seasonal traffic as detailed below:—

Train No.	Section between which run	Period of running
1AP/2 AP	Amritsar-Patti	1-4-58 to 1-10-58.
1BQ/2 BQ	Batala-Qadian	Do.
1JN/2 JN	Jullundur-Nakodar	Do.
Duplicate 33 Up/34 Dn Kashmir Mails.	New Delhi-Pathankot	Introduced from 15-4-58 and will continue to run till traffic to and from Kashmir subsides.
9 AA/10 AA	Amritsar-Atari	18-7-58 to 1-10-58.

(b) The measures referred to in part (a) above, have afforded some relief in reducing overcrowding on the Northern Railway.

Chittaranjan Locomotives

887. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan during 1958 so far; and

(b) whether the cost of production has come down as compared to 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 135 W.G. Locos during the period 1st January to 31st October 1958.

(b) Average actual cost of 164 locomotives produced during 1957-58 is Rs. 416 thousand and during 1958-59 is Rs. 424 thousand based on actual

average cost of 41 locomotives out of 92 locomotives manufactured in the year 1958-59 to end of October 1958. The cost of next 18 locos contained in the 9th batch turned out during 1958-59 is under finalisation. Expectations are that the cost will register a decrease in the 9th batch.

Stock of Wheat

888. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of wheat in the possession of the Central Government; and

(b) the sources from which the same has been procured?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

Slum area behind Bhangi Colony, New Delhi

889. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1388 on the 18th September, 1958 and state the progress so far made in providing amenities for the slum area behind the Bhangi Colony, New Delhi.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The New Delhi Municipal Committee reports that all the works have since been completed.

Electric Supply for Industrial Concerns

890. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the total quantity of electricity supplied to the industrial concerns by Public Electric Utilities since 1956, year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The total quantity of electricity supplied to industrial concerns by Public Electric Utilities since 1956, is given below:—

Year	*Energy sold* (In Million Kwh)
1956-57	5,477.601
1957-58	6,076.207

Bhakra Canals

891. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) total acres of land irrigated so far by Bhakra Canals since 1956, year-wise; and

(b) total acreage of land to be irrigated during current financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a)

1956-57 .. 13,18,638 acres
1957-58 .. 14,92,463 acres

(b) Rajasthan—2,40,000 acres

Punjab—Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received from the Punjab Government.

Caterers on Mail and Express Trains on Northern Railway

892. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of caterers serving on the mail and express trains on Northern Railways; and

(b) the number of complaints received during this year against these caterers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3.

(b) 3. (In 1958-59 upto 31st October 1958).

Forests in Orissa

893. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has submitted any scheme for forest development in the State; and

(b) whether the Orissa Government has sought for any financial assistance for this scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Orissa Government have included the following 7 Forest Development Schemes in their Second Five Year Plan, which are eligible for Central financial assistance:—

1. Communication.
2. Softwood Plantation.
3. Management of ex-zamindari forests.
4. Creation of national park including sanctuaries.
5. Demarcation of forests.
6. Plantation of teak and other valuable timbers.
7. Creation of sabai grass and khair plantation.

(b) Yes. The following Central assistance was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for their Forestry Schemes during the first 3 years of the current Plan period:

	Central assistance Loan (Rs.)	Grant (Rs.)
1956-57	2,38,000	45,500
1957-58	4,04,000	71,700
1958-59	*2,50,200	*82,000

*(Approved for sanction)

Postal Services in Spiti Area

894. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1686 on the 27th September, 1958 regarding postal services in Spiti area and state:

(a) whether the report from Punjab Government for opening of new mail line *via* Rampur, Chini, Namgia, Kaza and Losai to Spiti has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The reply is in affirmative.

(b) Orders have been issued by the Postmaster-General, Punjab on the 20th November, 1958 to open a new runners' mail line to the Spiti area *via* Rampur-Bushahr, Chini, Namgia, Kaza and Losar. The orders could not be implemented so far due to heavy snow-fall in the locality which has prevented the overseer going to the spot to make the necessary arrangements. The Postmaster-General is, however, taking action to give effect to the measure as early as practicable.

Postal Services in Lahaul Area

895. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1672 on the 27th September, 1958 regarding postal services in Lahaul area and state:

(a) whether the tenders called for the conveyance of mails have been received; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) On a further review of the case, it is found that the replacement of the present system by a contract system would greatly add to the cost of the Keylong Post Office which is already running at a heavy loss. Enquiries are, therefore, being made of the Punjab Government to find out if they will meet the loss before action is taken to call for tenders.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Production

896. Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the price per maund of jute at the mill gate and for the growing peasants in lower W. Bengal, North W. Bengal, Assam, Bihar and U.P.;

(b) how the price this year compares with the price (both at mill gate and in these 5 local markets) prevailing in 1957, 1956 and 1955; and

(c) how the price of jute this year compares with the price of paddy in the local markets of lower W. Bengal, North W. Bengal, Assam, Bihar and U.P.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The growers normally market their jute in the up-country mofussil centres. A statement giving (i) the current (October, 1958) wholesale prices; and (ii) the wholesale prices prevailing in the same month of 1957, 1956 and 1955 of raw jute Bottom variety at Calcutta and mofussil centres in lower West Bengal, North West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and U.P. is appended—Statement I. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 28]. Data regarding prices of raw jute at mill gate are not collected.

(c) A statement giving the current (October, 1958) wholesale price of jute (bottom variety) and rice (coarse variety) at important markets in lower West Bengal, North West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and U.P. is appended—Statement II. [*See* Apendix III, Annexure No. 28]. Prices of paddy have not been given because they are not collected

Steel Imported for Hindustan Shipyard

897. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the amount of steel imported from Japan and Germany during 1958-59 so far for Hindustan Shipyard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): From Japan—Nil.

From Germany—25 tons worth Rs. 28,500.

Aid for Road Development

898. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the amount of aid, if any, given to the Bombay State Government during the year 1958-59 so far for the road development work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

STATEMENT

Name of Scheme	Total estimated assistance during 1958-59.	Funds released so far.
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
(*i*) State Roads of Economic or inter-State Importance, including West Coast Road.	63·00	11·19
(*ii*) Road works financed from Central Road Fund . . .	7·00	0·81
	70·00	12·00

Fisheries Extension Services

899. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by fisheries extension services so far; and

(b) what, if any, is the use made of the All India Radio in furtherance of the work of fisheries extension services?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Central Fisheries Extension Units have assisted the State Governments of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar

Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Delhi in the following activities for increasing fish production in the country:—

(1) Locating spawn and fry collection centres.

(2) Organising supply of fish seed to deficit States.

(3) Demonstrating improved methods of pisciculture.

(4) Demonstrating techniques for induced spawning of Major Carps.

(5) Demonstrating use of modern fishing gear and improved methods of fishing in reservoirs and inshore waters.

(6) Demonstrating improved techniques of fish preservation and utilisation of fish by products.

(7) Training Block Development Officers and Village level workers in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks.

(8) Popularising modern and improved techniques for increased fish production by organising talks, cinema shows, issuing of pamphlets and participation in melas and exhibitions.

(b) Except for occasional talks on fisheries by Central and State fisheries officers no regular use has been made of All India Radio in furtherance of fisheries extension services.

Central Fisheries Technological Research Station

890. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to establish a Central Fisheries Technological Research Station;

(b) if so, the location of the proposed station;

(c) the branch of fisheries in which research will be carried on at this station; and

(d) the capital outlay envisaged in the project?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Central Fisheries Technological Research Station was established in August 1957.

(b) The Station is already functioning at Cochin (Kerala State).

(c) The Station undertakes investigations on the various aspects of fishery technology, namely:—

1. Study and designing of nets and other gear likely to prove suitable to our waters, both in-shore and off-shore;

2. Investigations on materials for the making of twines, nets etc.; suitable materials for tanning and preserving of nets; and different kinds of anti-fouling composition for boats and vessels; and

3. training of fishermen and others in improved methods and techniques of boat construction.

The Processing Wing has been added to the Technological Station with effect from the 4th September, 1958, and the following research investigations are proposed to be carried out in this Wing:—

1. Investigations on the processing of fish;

2. Investigations on utilisation of fish products, such as fish oils, fishing glass, guano, fish-meal, fish glue etc., utilisation of sea weeds and other marine products; and

3. Evolving of commodity standards and grades for various fishery products and basis for a system of fish inspection to ensure good quality of fish

and fish products for sale in the markets.

(d) There is a provision of Rs. 20.30 lakhs for this project under the Second Five Year Plan.

Extraction of Oil from Oil Sardines

901. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been made to improve the yield and quantity of the oil extracted from oil sardines when such extraction is made on the basis of cottage industry; and

(b) what, if any, is the scope of export of hydrogenated fish oil?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Investigations on improving the method of extraction, so as to get better yield, and also to improve the quality of oil are in progress at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, State Fisheries Technological Research Laboratory, Kozhikode and the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.

(b) The scope for export of hydrogenated fish oil is not bright on account of the highly competitive market in Europe and other western countries.

Tube-Wells

902. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells constructed so far by the State Governments in various States with Central assistance; and

(b) the average construction cost per tube-well in each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The number of tube-wells constructed so far in the various States with Central Assistance is given below:

Name of State	No. of tube-wells
1. U.P.	2707
2. Bihar	685
3. Punjab	1439
4. Bombay	423

(b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and shall be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

डाकखानों में चैक प्रणाली

९०३. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन डाकखानों में चेक प्रणाली चालू की गयी है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : उत्तर प्रदेश के उन डाकघरों के नामों की एक सूची, जहां चैकों के जरिये रुपया निकालने की प्रणाली चालू की गयी है, सभा-पटल पर रक्खी गयी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २९]

उत्तर प्रदेश में बीज के खेत

९०४. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीज के खेतों (फार्म्स) की स्थापना के लिये वर्ष १९५८-५९ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कुल कितनी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी गयी ; और

(ख) वे कौन-कौन से खेत हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) ७०.९५ लाख रुपये।

(ख) सन् १९५८-५९ में बीज फार्मों को खोलने के लिये २५४ यूनिटों का लक्ष्य है, जिनमें १५४ मौजूदा फार्म, जिनको सुधारने

जायेगा और बीज फार्मों के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा और १०० नये फार्म शामिल हैं। मौजूदा फार्मों के नाम, जिनका सुधार किया जा रहा है, नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

फार्म का नाम	यूनिटों की संख्या	जिला
केन्द्रीय डेरी फार्म	५	अलीगढ़
माधौ कुण्ड	२०	मेरठ
हस्तनापुर	३६	मेरठ
हेमपुर	३८	नैनीताल
भरारी	१५	झांसी
सैंदपुर	७	झांसी
अन्देशनगर	१३	एल० खेड़ी
चकौनी	२०	हरदोई
	१३४	

नये फार्मों के लिये अभी तक स्थान निश्चय नहीं किये गये हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि का विकास

६०५. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कृषि के विकास के लिये वर्ष १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ में अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गयी है ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) और (ख). पूछी हुई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ' आन्दोलन

६०६. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ' आन्दोलन के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी गयी ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया ; और

(ग) उससे 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ' आन्दोलन कहां तक सफल हुआ है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन' के अन्तर्गत सन् १९५७–५८ में मंजूर की गई और सन् १९५८–५९ में मानी गई वित्त सहायता निम्न प्रकार है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

	ऋण	अनुदान	अल्पकालीन ऋण
१९५७–५८ (नलकूपों के लिये शामिल करके)	२८८.७९	८०.३९	२७० ००
१९५८–५९ (नलकूपों को शामिल करके)	३७६.८५	७०.८८	२०० ००

(ख) और (ग). पूछी हुई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा खरीदी गई गाड़ियां

६०७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष १९५८ में कितनी गाड़ियां खरीदीं ;

(ख) ये गाड़ियां उसने किस एजेन्सी के जरिए खरीदीं;

(ग) इन गाडियों की कितनी कीमत दी गयी ;

(घ) क्या इस काम के लिए कोई टेंडर मांगे गये थे; और

(ङ) इन गाड़ियों के ढांचे किस जगह बने थे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) २२ ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में मैसर्स प्रीमियर ऑटोमोबाइल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई और मैसर्ज टाटा लोकोमोटिव एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर की एजेन्सियों के जरिए डी० जी० एस० डी० के ठेके की दरों के मुताबिक खरीदी गईं ।

(ग) ५,६६,२७० ७८ रुपए ।

(घ) चूंकि मोटर गाड़िया (Chassis) ठेके की दरों पर खरीदी गई थी इसलिए टेण्डर मंगाने का सवाल नहीं पैदा हुआ ।

(ङ) इन मोटर गाडियों के ढांचे अभी तक नहीं बनाए गए हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश का परिवहन विभाग

९०८. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के परिवहन विभाग के पास कितनी सवारी गाड़ियां और कितनी माल ढोने वाली गाड़ियां हैं,

(ख) उनमें से कितनी गाड़ियां चालू हैं; और

(ग) काम में न आने वाली कितनी गाड़ियां हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १७१ मुताफिर ले जाने वाली और १६३ माल ढोने वाली मोटर गाड़ियां ।

(ख) २७८ ।

(ग) ५६ ।

Foot-Board Travel on Railway

909. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of travelling on foot-board on the Indian Railways is on the increase;

(b) the number of fatal accidents due to foot-board travel during the current year so far; and

(c) what steps are being taken to discourage this practice?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) 25 during 1958-59 (upto 30th September, 1958).

(c) The following are the steps taken to discourage foot-board travel:—

(i) Display of posters at stations and exhibiting notices in compartments of trains, depicting the dangers inherent in foot-board travel and asking passengers to desist from travelling on foot-boards;

(ii) Making similar announcements through the medium of loud-speakers at stations wherever they are installed,

(iii) Conducting of raids by ticket checking staff in conjunction with personnel of the Government Railway Police; and

(iv) Provision of additional accommodation by strengthening existing trains and running more trains, depending on availability of stock, train room and line capacity.

Rats in Delhi

910. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any drive to clean the City of Delhi and New Delhi and to kill the rats has been undertaken or is proposed to be undertaken; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Continuous drive to keep the city clean and to kill rats is undertaken throughout the year by the local bodies in Delhi. As a result of this measure the city continues to be free from the outbreak of plague and other epidemic diseases in any serious form.

Civil Airport at Delhi

911. {Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1479 on the 23rd September, 1958 and state at what stage the proposal for establishing a civil airport at Delhi stands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The question whether a separate international civil airport should be constructed for Delhi at a place other than Palam is still under consideration, but in the meantime steps are being taken to develop Palam for jet transport operations.

Irrigation Projects

912. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 590 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Central Irrigation projects during the First and Second Plans very little work was provided to co-operative societies;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the percentage of total works involving each an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs and above, in these projects given to contractors and co-operative societies during 1951—56 and upto 31st December, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) *Hirakud Dam Project.*—Except for one small society, no other co-operative societies are prepared to take up contracts in this area.

Damodar Valley Corporation.—Tender notices are given wide publicity through press, notice boards etc., but so far, no response has been received from any co-operative society

(c) *Hirakud Dam Project*

	Given to contractors	Given to co-operative societies	Percentage of total contracts
	Rs	Rs.	
1951-56	3,73,53,944	48,000	128 (Approx.)
Upto 31-12-57	NIL.		
Damodar Valley Corporation			
1951-56	1,82,79,156	NIL	NIL
Upto 31-12-57	13,03,687	NIL	

Inland Water Transport in Orissa

913. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1228 on the 15th September, 1958, regarding inland water transport system in Orissa and state:

(a) whether the report on hydrographic survey and an engineering survey, which the State Government were requested to undertake has since been received from the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I.C.A.R.

914. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting held in September, 1958, of the Sheep, Goat, and Wool Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, decided to take steps to produce superior wool for the manufacture of tweeds, and other woollen apparel and worsted cloth;

(b) the steps that would be taken to produce superior wool for such purposes; and

(c) the amount that is likely to be spent on such steps?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Goat, Sheep and Wool Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held in September, 1958, did not decide to take any steps as such to produce superior wool for the manufacture of tweeds and other woollen apparel and worsted cloth. It, however, scrutinised the research programmes of schemes subsidised by the Council for evolving sheep breeds designed to produce superior wool for the manufacture of tweeds and other woollen apparel.

(b) and (c). The following schemes have been sanctioned for evolving sheep breeds which would produce superior wool for the purpose mentioned:

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Date of start of the scheme
	Rs.	
1. Sheep breeding research station at Pipalkoti, Uttar Pradesh	1,47,340	1-3-1952
2. Sheep breeding station at Banihal, Jammu & Kashmir	1,50,170	1-4-1956
3. Sheep breeding station at Sarahan in Rampur Tehsil, Himachal Pradesh	1,69,000	1-10-1955
4. Sheep breeding station at Jaipur, Rajasthan	95,350	23-12-1954
5. Sheep breeding research station at Joria (Patan), Bombay	58,920	1-4-1953
6. Sheep breeding research station, Poona, Bombay	2,00,230	1-4-1952
7. Sheep breeding station in Nilgiris, Madras	1,26,830	1-4-1953
8. Sheep breeding station at Kurikuppi, Mysore	30,300	1-11-1956
9. Sheep breeding research station at Gaya, Bihar	77,810	1-10-1953
10. Sheep breeding research station at Darjeeling, West Bengal	19,075	30-12-1957
TOTAL	10,75,025	

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उर्वरकों का वितरण

९१५. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में अब तक हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने कितनी कीमत का और कितना रासायनिक उर्वरक वितरित किया;

(ख) कितना उर्वरक ऋण पर वितरित किया गया; और

(ग) उर्वरकों पर सरकार ने कितनी सहायता प्रदान की ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) ३२५ ५ टन उर्वरकों (सल्फेट आफ अमोनिया और सुपरफास्फेट) का अभी तक वितरण किया गया है जिसका मूल्य १४८,१५६ रुपये है।

(ख) १६८ टन ऋण के रूप में बांटा गया।

(ग) ३५,८०० रुपये की रकम सहायता के रूप में दी गई।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशु-पालन व डेनमार्क जैसी दुग्धशाला योजना

६१६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशु-पालन व डेनमार्क जैसी दुग्धशाला योजना के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) इस योजना पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) "डेनिश डेरी फार्म स्कीम" के नाम की कोई योजना हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं है। मंडी जिले में कटौला के स्थान पर एक कैटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म (Cattle Breeding Farm) चालू कर दिया गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत की गई प्रगति के बारे में १ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न नं० ६३६ के उत्तर में दी गई जानकारी की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

(ख) कैटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म, कटौला पर अभी तक २,३१,५१६ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

Catering on Southern Railway

917. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Southern Railway, the Railway Catering Department is not paying adequate attention to Non-Vegetarian food as compared to Vegetarian food.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present turn-over (monthly) on sales of Vegetarian Restaurants and Non-Vegetarian Restaurants run by the Railway Catering Department in the Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Adequate attention is being paid to Non-vegetarian catering also by the Catering Department on the Southern Railway;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving the information for the year 1957-58 is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 30.]

Incentive Schemes at Chittaranjan

918 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1258 on the 15th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Incentive Scheme of "Payments by Results" at Chittaranjan has proved to be successful and

(b) if so, the nature of the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) The Administration has been able to exceed their production targets in a considerable measure in recent years.

Irrigation Schemes During the Second Five Year Plan

919. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state details of the Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes which are expected to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 31.]

Nizam Sugar Factory

920. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for the allocation of foreign exchange for the expansion of the Nizam Sugar Factory;

(b) if so, what is the amount asked for; and

(c) whether the request has been acceded to?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 29.22 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir. It has not been possible to accede to the request The State Government has been advised to explore the possibility of getting the required machinery fabricated in India.

Development of Sheep and Wool Breeding in Punjab

921. Shri Ham Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for the implementation of the Sheep and Wool Development Scheme in the first three years of the Second Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent so far by the State Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:—

Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount spent
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	66,050	5,313
1957-58	1,48,500	7,389
1958-59	76,000	Figures not available

Grants for Road Development Schemes

922. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1765 on 10th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the States which have not utilised the grants sanctioned by the Union Government for Road Development Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The reasons for the non-utilisation of the grants in full have been called for from the States concerned and will be printed in the Appropriation Accounts, 1957-58 under Grant No. 130-Capital Outlay on Roads (Major head, "88") after due examination. These Accounts will then be examined by the Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha, and their views, if any, will be conveyed to the State Governments concerned

Supply of Rice to Kerala

923. Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice given by the Central Government to Kerala

State during the 3rd and 4th quarter of this year, and how it compares with last year;

(b) what is the percentage of rise in price of rice in the retail markets during this period; and

(c) what was the off-take of rice through fair price shops during each month of these quarters?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):

		(in tons) 1957	1958
(a)	3rd Quarter	67,200	*24,000
	4th Quarter . .	33,200	5,300

(*) *This includes 12,000 tons supplied on replacement basis.*

(b) Between July and October 1958 there was about 5 per cent. increase in the wholesale prices; increase in retail prices (for which no information is available in the Ministry) may have been somewhat higher

		(in tons)
(c)	July 1958 .	15,400
	August 1958 .	14,800
	September 1958 .	1,800
	October 1958 . .	7,800 (estimated)
	November 1958	Information not yet available.

Police Investigation regarding Hand-Grenades on Railway Track

924. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1645 on the 27th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the police has since completed the investigation of the case regarding nine hand-grenades found on the Railway track between Narindrapur and Mansa Railway stations on Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The investigation by the Government Railway Police Bhatinda still continues.

Survey Report of Tughlakabad-Sahibabad Line

925. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1292 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the survey report of Tughlakabad-Sahibabad Line has since been finalised and the estimate prepared; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) The final location Survey Report and Estimate have been finalised and will after verification by the F.A. & C.A.O., Northern Railway be received shortly by the Board for examination.

Mokameh Bridge

926. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2788 on the 26th April, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress of work on the rail-cum-road Bridge over the Ganga near Mokameh; and

(b) whether the work is going on according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Overall physical progress upto 15th November, 1958 was 78 per cent. The progress has been quite satisfactory as 12 out of 14 spans have been erected and about 15 per cent. of the erection work on the 13th has been completed. All works on marshalling and transhipment yard and bridge approaches are making good progress.

(b) Yes.

Test Tube Lambs

927. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a plan for test

tube lambs to produce superfine quality wool as early as possible; and

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme is?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). There is no such scheme under the consideration of Government. Preliminary experiments in artificial insemination in sheep have been conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, which proposes to formulate a research scheme for conducting further investigations for the consideration of and financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

928. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Government of India received from World Health Organisation and U.N.I.C.E.F. for Singur Health Centre, of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta;

(b) the cost of construction of students' hostel and the area of land acquired for it;

(c) when the land was acquired:

(d) whether it is a fact that the persons whose lands have been acquired, have not been paid compensation uptil now;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal has been corresponding with the Government of India for such payment since 1954 and the final estimate of which was sent by Government of West Bengal to the Central Government on 15th July, 1958 and a reminder thereto on 25th August, 1958; and

(f) if so, the reasons for delay in such payments.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Singur Health Centre is a part of the M.C.H. Scheme of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. The M.C.H. Scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 90 lakhs was sponsored by the Government of India and W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. on a 50 : 50 basis. No specific amount has been allotted by the W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. for the Singur Health Centre.

(b) The cost of construction of the Students' Hostel is Rs. 2,86,641·00. The total area of land requisitioned comprises about 3·47 acres.

(c) During the year 1954.

(d) Necessary sanction to the payment of the compensation has been accorded.

(e) It is not a fact that the Government of West Bengal has been corresponding with the Government of India for such payments since 1954. The final rates of compensation per acre of land were communicated in January, 1957, and the final estimated amount of compensation was intimated to the Central Government on the 15th July, 1958. It is true that the Government of West Bengal wrote to the Central Government on the 25th August, 1958 to expedite sanction which has since been accorded

(f) The delay was due to procedural formalities involved in consulting the concerned Ministries with regard to the correctness of the amount of compensation recommended.

Fast Growing Fruit Trees

929. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to popularise the planting of fast-growing fruit trees in the various Union Territories: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A scheme for the development of fruit production has been sanctioned in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Delhi, under the Second Five Year Plan Programme. This scheme covers all the fruit crops including the fast-growing ones.

(b) A statement showing the schemes so far sanctioned is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 32.]

Over-bridge at Badarpur Junction

930. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of an over-bridge at Badarpur junction on the hill-section of the N.E.F. Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work is proposed to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir A proposal for a foot over-bridge is under consideration.

(b) It is too early to say.

Unemployment among Seamen

931. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 645 on the 20th August, 1958 and state what steps are contemplated to be taken to solve the unemployment problem among seamen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The employment of seamen is intermittent. That is they are engaged by Shipping Companies for a round voyage generally lasting for a period of 12 to 18 months on completion of which they return to their homes and spend some time with their families until they are called again for employment. From the statistics maintained by the Seamen's Employment Offices, it is found that the waiting period of employment of seamen does not generally exceed six months. In fact, it has been reported that not infrequently shortages are felt in meeting the requirements of Shipping Companies as seamen do not either respond to the call letters or care to present themselves for selection on due dates. It can, therefore, be said that there is hardly any large scale unemployment among seamen.

Amount missing from Post Offices

932. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount reported missing from different Post Offices in the state of Assam during the period from 1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1958; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to check recurrence of such losses?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Rs. 48,406·94.

(b) Supervision has been tightened.

Malabar Hotel

933. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lease of the Malabar Hotel in Willingdon Island to the present lessee will terminate by June 1959;

(b) whether Government intend to lease out the Hotel again;

(c) whether it is not possible for the Government to run the Hotel directly; and

(d) what guarantees do Government propose to incorporate in the lease contract to safeguard the interests of the present employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Government will consider including a condition in the terms of the new lease that the contractor should retain as far as possible the services of all the present employees of the Hotel

Smuggling of Goods

934. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that allegations of malpractices and smuggling of goods against customs regulations have been made against certain officers of the Air-India International Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into these allegations, and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir Inquiries made in this connection show that two instances occurred recently at Bombay, in which there were discrepancies in the Customs declarations made by two officers of the Air-India International stationed abroad at the time of their arrival in India These two cases are at present under adjudication by the Customs authorities Allegations against certain officers of the Air-India International which have been brought to the notice of the Government, have been reported to the Corporation for investigation and suitable action

Scheme to Supply Water

935. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 838 on the 25th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has since sanctioned its share of cost of the joint water supply scheme at Manmad; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise

All India Yoga Health Seminar

936. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state.

(a) whether an All India Yoga Health Seminar was recently held in New Delhi,

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Seminar, and

(c) whether Government extended any assistance to this Seminar?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of the recommendations made by the Seminar

(c) No However, out of a sum of Rs 10,000 sanctioned to the Bharat Sevak Samaj (Delhi State) from the Health Minister's Discretionary grant during 1956-57 for the purchase of furniture and equipment etc, the Samaj was permitted to utilise the unspent balance of Rs 7,596 for meeting the expenses in connection with the Yoga Health Seminar

Gas Plant

937. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how far the manufacture and use of Gas Plant has progressed among the agriculturists in the country with a view to better utilisation and conservation of cow-dung during the last five years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 33]

Casual Labour

928. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the total number of casual labour employed on Railways since 1950 uptodate Zone-wise;

(b) a review of the progress of successive absorption of casual labour as regulars; and

(c) the number of cases pending for more than a year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Full and accurate information is not available on record.

Pension Scheme for Railway Employees

939. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement showing the number of Railway employees (Class I, II III and IV) who opted in favour of Pension scheme Zone-wise upto 30th September, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The required information is given below:

Name of Railway	Number of Railway employees who opted for pension upto 30-9-1958				
	Cl. I	Cl. II	Cl. III	Cl. IV	Total
Central	37	28	1,125	1,548	2,778
Eastern	17	30	973	744	1,764
Northern	11	24	976	1,786	2,697
North Eastern	19	11	466	583	1,079
North Frontier	8	8	199	134	349
Southern	44	19	2,289	1,430	3,782
South Eastern	27	18	671	758	1,474
Western	17	18	1,290	1,568	2,893
Other Misc. Offices	30	12	190	27	259
TOTAL	210	168	8,079	8,618	17,075

Indian River Transport Company Ltd.

940. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how far the request of the railway authorities to the Indian River Transport Company Ltd., the contractors for Armenian Ghat Out-Agency, South-Eastern Railway to employ the services of the employees of the earlier contractor, has been fulfilled;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the unemployed are displaced persons; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to take over this out-agency from the contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Out of 56 employees of the earlier contractors for Armenian Ghat Out-Agency *viz.*, M/s. Pabna Biswas Motor Service (Private) Ltd., 30 have been absorbed by M/s. Indian River Transport Co Ltd., the present contractors.

(b) It has not been verified that most of the unabsorbed employees of the earlier contractors *viz.* M/s. Pabna Biswas Motor Service Ltd., were displaced persons, although it was so represented by them.

(c) It has been decided to take over the out-agency from the contractors, and to run it departmentally as a City Booking Office.

India Sugar and Refineries Ltd.

941. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar cane purchased by India Sugars and Refineries Limited Managing Agents, Hospet Mysore State from unregistered areas in 1957-58;

(b) whether money has been paid in full to the growers; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 65,522 maunds.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Evictions in Tripura

942. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons evicted from the reserved forests of Udaipur, Tripura during 1958;

(b) the total number of persons arrested and convicted in this connection;

(c) the total number of Muslims among them;

(d) whether some of these persons had permanent houses from which they have been evicted; and

(e) if so, whether any compensation has been given to them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No one has been evicted, but cases have been instituted in courts against 385 persons for encroachment in reserved forests.

(b) 54 arrested and 50 convicted.

(c) All are Muslims.

(d) and (e). Do not arise as none has been evicted.

Properties Lost in Transit

943. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of claims for properties lost in transit put forth in Bikaner and Ajmer Divisions from August, 1957 to August, 1958;

(b) for what amount claims have been accepted;

(c) to what extent claims have been met;

(d) the amount of unsatisfied claims; and

(e) what agencies have been responsible mostly for loss of such properties?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)

	Ajmer Division	Bikaner Division
No. of claims	4,584	7,787
Amount of Claims.	Rs. 10 lakhs approximately.	Rs. 7 lakhs approximately.
(b) & (c)	Rs. 1,11,251	Rs. 5,02,123.
(d)	Rs. 2 lakhs approximately on 178 claims still not finalised.	Rs. 64,000 approximately on 702 claims still not finalised.

(e) The main causes giving rise to the claims are (1) pilferages and thefts (2) other losses due to misdeliveries and misdespatches and (3) defective marking, labelling and packing.

Horticulture Development in Himachal Pradesh

944. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the sum provided for horticultural development in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the schemes sanctioned and executed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A total sum of Rs. 6,14,500 has so far been sanctioned for horticultural development in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59.

(b) The schemes sanctioned are given below:—

1. Development of fruit production.
2. Training of Gardeners.
3. Intensification of research on important fruits (Regional Fruit Research Station).
4. Intensification of research on raisin grapes (substation).
5. Establishment of progeny orchards.
6. Fruit Development Scheme.
7. Fruit Research Scheme

All these schemes are in progress.

Poultry Farming in Delhi

945. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lanched a Subsidiary Scientific Model Poultry Farming Scheme for Delhi State during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the total number of applications received so far for setting up Poultry Farms under the scheme and the number of applicants selected;

(d) the number of selected applicants among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) the amount of money and material given to each applicant on subsidy basis?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A scheme known as "Award of Subsidy on Scientific Poultry Houses" has been launched.

(b) It is proposed, under this scheme, to subsidise 50 per cent. of the total cost of Poultry Houses set up scientifically or Rs. 2 per bird, whichever is less. Applications are invited from prospective poultry farmers through Press and the Extension Staff in the beginning of the year.

(c) 10,100 applications were received out of which 10,000 applicants were selected.

(d) No record is maintained as to whether the applicants are members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

(e) Nothing has been paid to any applicant so far.

Soil Conservation in Bhakra Catchment Area

946. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for soil conservation in Bhakra catchment area has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). It has been decided to start six demonstration Centres *i.e.* three in Himachal Pradesh and three in Punjab during the last two years of the current Plan at a total cost of Rs. 20 lakhs, in the following areas:—

Punjab

(i) Area above Nangal Hydel Channel between Nangal and Kiratpur.

(ii) In the catchment area of Lunkhar Khad in Hamirpur Tehsil, Distt. Kangra.

(iii) In the catchment area of Gambar Khad below Kandaghat.

Himachal Pradesh

(i) Area lying in Himachal Pradesh in the catchment of

Nangal Hydel Channel above the Punjab Demonstration Project.

(ii) Area in the Gambar Khad round Arki below the Punjab Demonstration Project.

(iii) Area in the catchment of Sir Khad.

The State Governments have been requested to submit schemes for approval.

II. Three soil conservation schemes —two in Punjab at a cost of Rs 8·16 lakhs and one in Himachal Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 3·00 lakhs, are already sanctioned for second Five Year Plan.

Homoeopathic Colleges

947. **Shri U C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been made available during the 2nd Five Year Plan period so far by the Union Government to individual States which propose starting Hemoeopathic Colleges and research centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Canning Factory in Manipur

948. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of starting a canning factory in Manipur has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the place where it is to be started?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) and (b). The scheme for starting a Fruit Preservation Unit for demonstration at the Agricultural Farm near Imphal at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,500 for utilisation of oranges grown in the territory, is still under the consideration of Manipur Administration.

Indian Central Sugarcane Committee

949. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the subjects discussed and the recommendations made at the recent meeting of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee held at Rampur in November, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): The information asked for is given in the enclosed statement. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 34.]

'Landed But Missing' Cargo

950. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of cargo reported "landed but missing" at Bombay Docks during the period from 1st April, 1958 to 31st October, 1958; and

(b) the action being taken to improve the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 35.]

Fishing

951. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploratory fishing in the Wadge Bank is being conducted by Central Fisheries Station at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the results of such exploratory work?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) Yes

(b) It is too early to indicate the results

Bi-weekly Vestibuled Trains

952. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state what is the earning from the arm-chair passengers of the bi-weekly vestibuled trains running between Howrah and Delhi for the period from April to September, 1958 and the expenditure incurred on the same for the said period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Earnings from April to September, 1958 from the passengers travelling in the chair cars by the bi-weekly air-conditioned Express Trains running between Howrah and Delhi was approximately Rs 6·8 lakhs

It is not possible to work out the expenditure incurred in running any class of coaches or even particular trains.

Tourist Offices

953. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

"(a) the number of Tourist Offices in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of employees working in them at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of India have a Tourist office in Simla. The Punjab Government have set up tourist bureaus at Pathankot, Kulu and Manali They have also recently sanctioned the opening of a tourist bureau at Nangal which is expected to start functioning very shortly. Half the cost of all the bureaus set up by the Punjab Government is being met by the Central Government. There are no tourist offices in Himachal Pradesh but that Administration have appointed a receptionist in the headquarters at Simla and one guide each at Chamba, Mandi and Nahan for assisting the tourists.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 36.]

नये डाक व तार घर खोलना

९५४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ के बजट में नये डाक-घर, तार-घर, टेलीफ़ोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टेलीफ़ोन-घर खोलने के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ख) किस-किस परिमण्डल को किस-किस मद के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) इस विषय में सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही यह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Foreigners in Railway Factories

955. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreigners employed in Railway Workshops at present; and

(b) whether they are on contract basis?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 234

(b) 7 are on contract

Derailments on Northern Railway

956. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of derailments of goods trains which have occurred during the period from the 1st April, 1957 to the 30th September, 1958 on the Northern Railway;

(b) the loss sustained by Railways thereby; and

(c) the causes for such derailments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 266.

(b) Rupees Four lakhs approximately.

(c) Causes are analysed as under:

(i) Failure of Rly. Staff	189
(ii) Failure of other than Railway Staff	2
(iii) Failure of Track	6
(iv) Failure of Mechanical equipment	38
(v) Other Misc. Causes	25
(vi) Still under Enquiry	6
	266

Thefts of railway properties

957. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the theft of Railway properties on the Northern Railway during the last two years; and

(b) whether the number of thefts has increased or decreased as compared to the previous two years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of registered cases of theft of Railway property during the last two years on the Northern Railway was as under:—

1956-57	736
1957-58	1138
Total	1874

(b) In the previous two years there were 2151 cases and this will indicate a decrease comparing the two year periods. However, the tendency to rise noticeable last year is receiving due attention.

अनधिकृत खेती

९५८. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन:

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में चकबन्दी के समय सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिये छोड़ी गयी भूमि पर कितने व्यक्तियों ने अनधिकृत रूप से खेती करनी शुरू कर दी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): जानकारी मंगाई गई है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Civil Hospital, Imphal

959. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 656 on the 25th August, 1958 and state whether the X-Ray plant at the Civil Hospital at Imphal has since been repaired?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The X-Ray plant at the Civil Hospital, Imphal has been repaired.

Akbarpur-Tanda N. E. Line

960. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 301 on the 17th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the restoration of Akbarpur-Tanda dismantled line on the Northern Railway has since been taken;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the break-up of total estimated costs;

(d) whether any time schedule has been fixed for restoration and completion of the work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Financial implications and allocation of the cost of restoration of the line are still under Board's examination.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Diesel Coaches in South Indian Railways

961. Shri Sambandam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel coaches running in good condition on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether diesel coaches are imported from foreign countries to cope with the demand; and

(c) whether any representation has been made by the public of Tranquabar Poraiyar and Sembanarkoil to run a diesel coach on Tranquabar Mayadaiau line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 12 Broad Gauge and 14 Metre Gauge

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

ओडिहार रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपर का पुल

९६२. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री १४ मार्च, १९५८ के अनाराकित प्रश्न संख्या १२७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ओडिहार रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपर के पुल के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : इस्पात का ढांचा खड़ा करने का काम जल्द शुरू होने की आशा है ।

आशा है कि लगभग अप्रैल, १९५९ तक यह पुल तैयार हो जायेगा ।

Indo-Tibet Road

963. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent since 1948 so far on the construction of Hindustan-Tibet Road; and

(b) the mileage constructed during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 1·98 crores upto March, 1958. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the current year.

(b) Motorable width beyond Simla: 94 miles.

Jeepable thereafter: 16 miles.

Another stretch of 52 miles has been formed to the standard of 2 ft traces, bridle tracks etc. in various lengths.

Women Employees in Air Corporations

964. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the number of ladies working at present in the Air-India International and Indian Airlines Corporations indicating their qualifications, grade of appointments and nature of assignments?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

९६५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली टेलीफोन-एक्सचेंज का नम्बर "९९" और "०" अधिकांशतः घिरा रहता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार के अन्य नम्बर लगाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० साहिब) : (क) जी हां, कभी-कभी व्यस्त-समय (busy hours) में ।

(ख) इसके लिये ऐसे और अधिक साधनों के मन्जूर किये जाने का विचार है ।

(ग) लगभग दो-तीन महीनों में ।

Development of Gandhidham near Kandla

967. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 715 on the 28th February, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the areas developed in Gandhidham by the Central Government and the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation separately; and

(b) the prices and terms fixed by them separately for sale of developed land?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

12-11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendment to Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No. 122/58, dated the 5th November, 1958, making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939, published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1078/58*].

Orders issued under Essential Commodities Act

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Orders:

(1) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(2) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Tadepalligudam of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(3) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Thanuku of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(4) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Nidadavole of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(5) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Chebrole of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(6) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Eluru of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(7) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Bhimavaram of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

(8) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh).

(9) Requisition Orders for Gram served on certain traders in Sriganganagar District (Rajasthan).

(10) Orders to get declaration of Gram stocks served on certain traders in Sriganganagar District (Rajasthan). [*Placed in*

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Library. See No. LT-1079/58].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following notifications:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 833 dated the 19th September, 1958.

(2) G.S.R. No. 886 dated the 4th October, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

(3) G.S.R. No. 972 dated the 15th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.

(4) G.S.R. No. 973 dated the 15th October, 1958 making certain amendments to the Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1958

(5) G.S.R. No. 1009 dated the 25th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Bihar Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1957.

(6) G.S.R. No. 1030 dated the 1st November, 1958.

(7) G.S.R. No. 1048 dated the 29th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(8) G.S.R. No. 1049 dated the 1st November, 1958.

(9) G.S.R. No. 1050 dated the 1st November, 1958 containing the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958.

(10) G.S.R. No. 1051 dated the 1st November, 1958 containing the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958.

(11) G.S.R. No. 1052 dated the 4th November, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(12) G.S.R. No. 1085 dated the 15th November, 1958 containing the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Atta Price Control) Order, 1958.

(13) G.S.R. No. 1086 dated the 15th November, 1958 containing the Rajasthan Bajra (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958.

(14) G.S.R. No. 1087 dated the 15th November, 1958 making certain amendments to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(15) G.S.R. No. 1090 dated the 17th November, 1958 containing the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1080/58].

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1958,

which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1958.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the Poisons (Amendment) Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1958.'

(iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1958.'

12.03½ hrs.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.03¾ hrs.

PETITION RE: REALISATION OF LOANS FROM DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by 2,853 displaced persons in Tripura regarding realisation of loans from them.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: PRESENT TRENDS IN THE EXPORT TRADE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 3rd December, 1958, namely:—

> "That the present trends in the export trade of India and the state of the textile industry which contributes materially to that trade, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ramji Verma will kindly resume his speech.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, for this particular motion 6 hours were allotted. Yesterday, when it was taken up, the hon. Deputy-Speaker was pleased to observe that the time may be extended.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, at least two hours more are required for this very important discussion.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): If the hon. Minister makes his reply tomorrow morning, the whole of the day may be utilised for speeches by other hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Let hon. Members be prepared to sit up as long as possible today. We have four hours; I will extend it by one hour. Up to five let us go on with this.

श्री रा० क० वर्मा : (निमाड़) : श्रीमान्, शासन की सहायता के लिये और सदन की जानकारी के लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। उनकी कल मैंने अपने भाषण में शुरूआत की थी।

आज हमारे सामने फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने के लिए निर्यात करने का और निर्यात करने के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने का

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

प्रश्न है। हमको चाहना और जापान के मुकाबले में अपनी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के निर्यात को दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में बराबर कायम रखना है। ऐसा करने के लिए दो बातें बहुत जरूरी है। एक तो यह जरूरत है कि हमारा कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम हो और दूसरे इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर सेल्समैन स्पिरिट होनी चाहिए। ये दो चीजें जरूरी हैं।

जहां तक कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को कम करने का सवाल है उसके लिए हमारे यहां यह ट्रेंड चल रही है कि मजदूरों को कम किया जाय टैक्स की छूट प्राप्त की जाय, बैंकों से सहायता दी जाय वगैरह वगैरह। वह चीज कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में कमी करना नहीं होता बल्कि एक तरह से मिसमैनेजमेंट को प्रोत्साहन देना होता है।

दूसरी तरफ सवाल आता है रेशनलाइजेशन का, माडरनाइजेशन का, मशीनों के आधुनीकरण और नवीनीकरण का और इस पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता है। अगर हमें सेल्समैन स्पिरिट को इडस्ट्री में कायम करना है, अगर हमको जापान और चाइना के मुकाबले में दूसरे देशों में अपने माल की खपत करना है, तो उसके लिए रेशनलाइजेशन और माडरनाइजेशन करना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि उसके बिना बहुत गड़बड़ हो रही है।

इस उद्योग में आज हो क्या रहा है इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। रेशनलाइजेशन, नवीनीकरण और आधुनीकरण के नाम पर आज मजदूरों की छटनी करते हैं, लेकिन जो मिल मालिकों के सगे सम्बन्धी होते हैं, साले बहनोई होते है, मामा फूफा होते हैं उनमें से मिल के अन्दर किसी को सेल्समैन बना दिया जाता है, किसी को कैशियर बना दिया जाता है और उनको पांच पांच चार चार और तीन तीन हजार रुपये महीना वेतन दिया जाता है, और ये लोग क्लबों में जाकर ब्रिज खेलते हैं या चौपाटी पर जाकर सैर करते हैं। पर इस तरह से कोई उद्योग नहीं चल सकता। मिसमैनेजमेंट की भी कोई हद होती है। और इसके बड़े दुष्परिणाम होते है। उनमें से कुछ के उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

हम यह देखते हैं कि जो कैशियर होता है वह सेठ का सगा होता है। वह स्टेट बैंक से मजदूरों का वेतन लेने जाता है और गिन-गिन कर दस दस, पांच पांच और एक एक रुपये के नोट थैली में रख कर लाता है। लेकिन जब वह वापस आकर कैश विभाग में खड़ा होता है और उस थैली को खोलता है तो नोटों के बजाये कागज के टुकड़े थैली में से निकलते हैं, और जब यह चीज सामने आती है तो उसके खिलाफ़ कोई ऐक्शन नही लिया जाता। स्टेट बैंक तो सरकारी बैंक है। वहां से नोट गिन कर लाये जाते है, उन नोटों के वहां पर नम्बर भी दर्ज होते हैं। लेकिन थैली में से कागज निकलते हैं और मजदूरों को वेतन नहीं मिल पाता। पर कैशियर के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता। उनको माफ कर दिया जाता है।

इसी तरह से कोई चीज आती है और उसका आक्ट्राय ६ पाई चुकाया जाता है तो मिल से ५०० रुपये और ६ पाई लिया जाता है। पर कोई पूछ नहीं करता। जिस चीज पर ६ पाई आक्ट्राय दिया जायेगा वह तो इतनी छोटी होगी कि उसको जेब में लाया जा सकता है, लेकिन जिसका आक्ट्राय ५०० रुपया दिया जायेगा उसको तो ट्रक में लाना होगा। इस पर मैनेजमेंट को विचार करना चाहिए कि ऐसी कौनसी चीज आयी है जिसका ५०० रुपया आक्ट्राय देना पड़ा है। पर इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

इतना ही नहीं एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रुपये गवर्नमेंट में जमा करने जाते है पर जमा करने के बजाये लाख डेढ़ लाख रुपया खा

जाते हैं, और जब सवाल उठता है तो कोई सेक्शन नहीं लिया जाता बल्कि उस मिल के बजाये उनको दूसरे मिल में अधिक वेतन पर रख लिया जाता है। तो जो यह सारा का सारा इस उद्योग में ट्रेंड चल रहा है उस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस मिसमैनेजमेंट पर बहुत सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

कल मैंने आपसे कहा था कि एक मिल है और वह प्राफिट नहीं कर रही है। उस का डिप्रिसियेशन नहीं निकाला जा रहा है। लेकिन वही मिल एक साल में जब २५ लाख का मुनाफा करती है तो वह दूसरी खराब मिल के २५ लाख के शेयर खरीद लेती है। यह दूसरी मिल भी नुकसान कर रही होती है। पर इसके शेयर खरीद लिये जाते है। पर मिल का डिप्रिशियेशन नहीं निकाला जाता और पांच साल ब्याज का दिया जाता है। और जब वह मिल नुकसान देती है तो फिर गवर्नमेंट से सहायता मांगी जाती है। साथ ही जो मिल खरीदी है उसमें बम्बई में काम करने के लिए इन्दौर की मिल के आदमी आते हैं और वहां पर चार चार छः छः महीने रहते हैं लेकिन उनकी हाजिरी इन्दौर में लिखी जाती है और उनका वेतन इन्दौर के मिल से दिया जाता है हालांकि वे काम बम्बई में करते होते हैं। यह चीज मेरी समझ में नही आती। इसके लिये हमने गवर्नमेंट को भी लिखा, कम्पनी की अथारिटीज को भी लिखा कि यह ४२० हो रहा है लेकिन कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया। उनका जवाब आता है कि ऐसा कोई बात नहीं है।

तो जो यह ट्रेंड चल रही है और जो हमारा कानून और विचारधारा है इसका कोई मतलब नही होता है और अन्त में हमारे सामने एक बात आती है और वह यह है क्लोजर जिससे मजदूरों की बेकारी बढ़ती है। मैं आपके सामने क्लोजर का एक उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूं। एक मिल ने नोटिस लगाया कि अमुक तारीख से इस मिल को बन्द किया जायेगा क्योंकि आजकल इंडस्ट्री में ट्रेंड अच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आपके सामने यह चीज पेश करना चाहता हूं कि जिस मिल ने सरकार से टैक्स माफ कराने के लिए और सहूलियत लेने के लिए क्लोजर का नोटिस लगाया उसकी हालत क्या है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सदन के सामने उसकी जानकारी के लिए वह बैलंसशीट रखना चाहता हूं जो कि उस मिल ने सन् १९५७ में निकाला है। इस मिल को खड़ा करने में मालिकों ने ३० लाख ९१ हजार रुपया लगाया। उस मिल में एक पाई अपनी जेब से या बाहर से डाले बिना आज जो प्राफिट है उसके आधार पर उन्होंने अपना शेयर कैपीटल ३०,९१,००० के बजाये ४,३२,७४,२८० कर दिया। यानी उन्होंने तीस लाख से अपना शेयर कैपीटल बिना कुछ अपने पास से या बाहर से लगाये चार करोड़ कर लिया। इसके अलावा जो रिजर्व है वह ३,१९,०३,३०८ है। इसके अलावा जो उन्होंने दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में एनवेस्टमेंट किया है वह ३,८५,००,००० है। इसके अतिरिक्त बैंकों में दो करोड़ डिपाजिट किया है। तो आप देखें कि तीस लाख से इतना सारा मुनाफा किया गया है। आप आगे देखें कि सन् १९५७ में उनका मुनाफा है ९१,९०,१६५ और डिप्रिसियेशन जो निकाला है वह है २१,२०,३२९ गवर्नमेंट को टैक्स दिया है ३० लाख, डिवीडेंट बाटा है ३१,७२,७८६ और कमीशन के लिए है ६,८४,१९६ और दान में दिये हैं १२,१३,७५४ और जो सरप्लस उनके पास बचा है वह है १,२७,४८४। यह इस मिल का अन्तिम बैलेंसशीट है। और जिस रोज यह बैलेंसशीट निकलता है उसके दो महीने के बाद वह मिल यह नोटिस लगाता है कि दो महीने के बाद इस मिल को बन्द किया जायेगा क्योंकि आज जो ट्रेंड है इंडस्ट्री का वह नुकसान की तरफ है।

मेरी समझ में नही आता कि जब ऐसा घटनायें हमारे सामने हो रही है तब गवर्नमेंट उन पर ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लेती। और फिर सदन के अन्दर और बाहर यह सवाल आता

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

है कि प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाई जाए, राशनलाइजेशन किया जाए। श्रीमान्, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सब किस के लिए किया जाए? मैं मानता हूं कि देश के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने के लिए हमारी इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिए, हमारे लोगों को काम देने के लिए या हमारी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए अगर कोई हुक्म दिया जाता है या कोई काम किया जाता है तो हम सब उसका स्वागत करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन जो ट्रेड है वह दूसरी दिशा की ओर संकेत करता है। जैसा मैंने कल निवेदन किया था हमारे प्रोडक्शन का क्या ट्रेंड है, जनता की रूचि किस ओर है तथा हमारी जरूरतें क्या हैं, इस ओर ध्यान न देकर हमारा ध्यान ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने की ओर होता है। हमारा ट्रेड एक्सपोर्ट करने की ओर भी नहीं है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने के लिए क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है क्या क्या तरकीब हो सकती है इस ओर ही हमारा ध्यान है। एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं है।

आज कहा जाता है कि टैक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री के अन्दर क्राइसिस है। श्रीमान् मैं कहता हूं कि कोई क्राइसिस नहीं है। अगर कोई क्राईसिस है तो वह इंडस्ट्री के चलाने वालों ने, उसके संचालकों ने जान बूझ कर पैदा किया है। एक तरफ टैक्सटाइल वर्क बोर्ड बैठा हुआ है, उसके काम में धपला डालने के लिए यह सब काम किया गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि अगर टैक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड अपने काम में कामयाब नहीं होता है तो मिल मालिकों के चादर ओढ़ कर सोने के दिन आ जाते हैं और अगर वह कामयाब होता है और मजदूरों को कुछ मिल जाता है तो वह उनके मुनाफे में से, उनकी जेब में से मजदूरों के पेट में जाता है, जिसे वे लोग बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते वे टैक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड के काम में गड़बड़ी पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं और उसको यह बतलाने की फिक्र में हैं कि इस इंडस्ट्री में एक क्राइसिस सा है। साथ ही साथ वे गवर्नमेंट से ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्सों में छूट लेने की दृष्टि से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता लेने की दृष्टि से यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं।

साथ ही साथ यह जो बतलाया जाता है कि ओवर-प्रोडक्शन है, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोर्स और मीडियम ज्यादा भरा पड़ा है और फाइन और सुपर फाइन कम है। फैंट की जो किस्में हैं वे ज्यादा निकाली गई हैं। अगर एवरेज काउंट हमारा लिया जाता है तो ३० और ४० के बीच है। इस हिसाब से आज जब जनता की मांग और जनता की रुचि को देखा जाता है तो यहां पर यह बताया गया है कि हमारी मिलों के अन्दर ५ अरब २१ करोड़ है वह ५ अरब २१ करोड़ में घट जाएगा क्योंकि हमारा काउण्ट बहुत कम है। कोर्स और मीडियम का कपड़ा डिमाण्ड के बावजूद भी ज्यादा निकाला गया है। १९५५ के अन्दर जैसा कि टैक्सटाइल इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है ९० लाख गज धोतिया कोर्स व मीडियम बुनी गई थी और १९५७ को आप देखते हैं तो आपको पता चलेगा कि ९० लाख के बजाय १७२० लाख गज बुनी गई हैं। इसी तरह से १९५५ में साड़िया २० लाख गज बुनी गई थी लेकिन १९५७ में २००० लाख गज बुना गई। श्रीमान् हमें देखना है कि आज डिमाण्ड किस चीज की है। आज हम देखते हैं कि फैंट और फिनिश्ड माल के लिए लोग आतुर हैं। खादी भंडारों में हम देखते हैं वहां ताला लगा रहता है और लोग बाहर खड़े रहते हैं कि कब खुले। हमें रुचि को देखना चाहिए। फैंट के अगर आप परसेंटेज को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि १९५५ में उसका परसेंटेज दो था, १९५७ के अन्दर वह साढ़े चार हो गया और १९५८ के अन्दर लगभग पांच होने वह जा रहा है।

इस वास्ते हमें विचार करना चाहिये कि हमारा ट्रेंड किस तरफ जा रहा है। हमें देखना

होगा कि हम एक्सपोर्ट किस तरह से बढ़ा सकते हैं। एक तरफ कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम करने की बात होती है, रेशनलाइजेशन की बात होती है और दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों की बेकारी की बात होती है और साथ ही साथ यह बात होती है कि कपड़ा भर दो, ऐसा कपड़ा तैयार करो जिसे कि कोई खरीद न या जिसको लेने में लोगों की रुचि न हो। इस वास्ते गवर्नमेंट तथा शासन के लिए सोचने की बात है कि इस टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में क्या करने की आवश्यकता है।

जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि मजदूरों ने चार लूम्स चलाना मंजूर कर लिया है, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। मजदूरों ने हमेशा चार लूम्स चलाने का विरोध किया है और वे चार लूम्स चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। चार लूम्स चलाने से आप यह न समझें कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम होगा बल्कि मैं तो यह मानता हूं कि वह बढ़ेगा। चार लूम्स चला कर भले ही आप मजदूरों में कमी करके कुछ बचा लें लेकिन आपका जो स्कोर परसेंटेज है वह बढ़ जाएगा, जो वेस्टेज है वह सारे का सारा बढ़ जाएगा। इस वास्ते सब बातों पर अगर आप विचार करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि चार लूम्स चलाना हमारे देश के हित में नहीं है। अगर आपको एक्सपोर्ट करना है तो उसके लिए आप को

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member must conclude his speech. The other day he had taken thirteen minutes and today he has taken 15 minutes.

श्री रा० क० वर्मा थोड़ी सी देर में खत्म किये देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . थोड़ी देर क्या ?

He may conclude in two minutes.

श्री रा० क० वर्मा : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमको देश के अन्दर टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को मजबूत करना है और इस इंडस्ट्री को मजदूरों की, संचालकों की और गवर्नमेंट की देखरेख में चलाना है तो मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूं कि अगर दरअसल में इस इंडस्ट्री की हालत खराब है और अगर दरअसल में हम चाहते हैं कि चीन और जापान के मुकाबले हम बाजार में खड़े हों तो जितनी मिल्स के अन्दर भी आटोमेटिक मशीनरी लगी हुई है उसको वहीं ठहरा दिया जाय और यह भी ठहरा लिया जाए कि एक साल के लिये हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट करना है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना है और उस साल के लिए नो कमीशन, नो डिविडेंट, नो टैक्स, नो डिप्रिसिएशन होगा। अगर आज हम तय कर देते हैं कि बारह महीने के लिये कोई कमीशन नहीं दिया जाएगा, कोई डिविडेंट नहीं दिया जाएगा, कोई टैक्स नहीं दिया जाएगा तो मैं मजदूरों की तरफ से यह कह सकता हूं कि मजदूर भी बोनस की मांग एक साल के लिए नहीं करेंगे और इस तरह से जितनी भी रकम इकट्ठी होगी उस रकम के आधार पर हम कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को कम करके जितना भी अधिक से अधिक एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे। इस तरह से अगर किया गया तो बारह महीने के अन्दर हम काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त कर लेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मिल मालिक क्या इसके लिए तैयार हैं ?

जब यहां पर कम्पनी एक्ट आया था और उस एक्ट के अन्दर जब कमीशन की लिमिट ठहरा दी गई थी उस वक्त सेठों के छोकरों को मिलों में शामिल कर लिया गया, उनके नाम उनमें दाखिल कर लिये गये और किसी के नाम दो हजार, किसी के नाम तीन हजार और किसी के नाम चार हजार कर दिया गया। इसके साथ ही साथ सैकड़ों मजदूरों को निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया। यह जो तरीका है काम करने का यह अच्छा नहीं है। यह इस इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की देने का, इस को मजबूत करने का या फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने का तरीका नहीं है और यह तरीका हमारे देश को भारी पड़ रहा है। इस वास्ते हमें विचार करना

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

होगा कि यह जो स्पिंडल्स बढ़ रही हैं, लूम्स बढ़ रही हैं तथा दूसरी बातें जो नहीं बढ़नी चाहियें वे बढ़ रही हैं उनको कैसे रोका जा सकता है। हम कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन इकट्ठा हो गया है और प्रोडक्शन को फ्रीज किया जाना चाहिये। यह जो हम करते हैं इसको करने से पहले हमें दूसरी बातों पर भी अच्छी तरह से विचार लेना चाहिए।

आज मजदूर मांग कर रहे हैं कि साप्ताहिक छुट्टी आप रखिये, आप रैस्ट इंटरवल रखिये, पन्द्रह अगस्त की छुट्टी उनको दें, गांधी जयन्ती की छुट्टी उनको दें, छब्बीस जनवरी की छुट्टी उनको दें लेकिन इनको माना नहीं जाता है। इसके विपरीत उनको ३६६ दिन—३६५ नहीं— तथा चौबीस घंटे और सण्डे बर्किंग डे रख करके नाजायज तौर पर दबाया जाता है और उनसे उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ काम लिया जाता है। साथ ही साथ कानून भंग किया जाता है और हमारी गवर्नमेंट है जो सारे कानून को शिथिल कर रही है, प्राविडेंट फण्ड की वसूली रोक रही है, स्टेट इंश्योरेंस में ढिलाई दिखा रही है, फैक्ट्री एक्ट का पालन नहीं करती, पेमेंट आफ वेजिज एक्ट का पालन नहीं करती, कोई श्रम न्यायालय नहीं है और न ही कोई न्याय देने वाला है। मजदूर सड़कों पर भगवान् के भरोसे खड़े हैं या वे इस सदन के भरोसे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर हमें बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये और शासन को जिन को सहायता की आवश्यकता है उनको सहायता पहुंचानी चाहिये और आपको मैं मजदूरों की ओर से विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम आपकी पूरी सहायता करेंगे।

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City-Central): Sir, the statement and the debate on this problem of exports raises certain very important problems not only for the export industry but also for our whole economy and our thinking, and instead of going into the grievances of the working class on this question of textile industry I would first raise the main problems of our economy as have found expression in the statement of the hon. Minister.

We have suffered a setback in exports; that is admitted. Now we are going to more or less overcome this setback. An atmosphere of optimism is entering our economy and even in textiles where the exports were rather seriously threatened. We are also seeing better days. When this problem is passed; what is the analysis given to us? What is the reason?

Now, the hon. Minister's statement gives a proper approach, no doubt, and I must congratulate him for making a frank statement I will come to the content of that statement, but I must say this is a frank statement But I would wish it were more explicit, explicit in such a way that it would help the country to think about the problem and its solution in proper perspective

What is the main thing that he says? The main thing he says is that our exports suffered for the simple reason that there was a recession in some of the industrialised countries. That is the main event. Why has our economy been thrown back in exports? Because there was recession in some of the industrialised countries He says:

> "This decline, as I have said before, has in fact resulted largely from the decline in commodity prices, and from the setback in economic activity in some of the highly industrialized countries of the world, more particularly in the United States and later in western Europe"

I am thankful for the statement, because there are enough leaders in this country and there are enough leaders even of the Socialist Party who say that we must link perpetually

our economy to the most rich and most prosperous and never declining country called the dollar country of United States of America. And, in season and out of season we are told our economy must depend upon the dollar economy, must depend upon sterling economy, must depend upon the industrialised countries of capitalist Europe and America. well, we are linked, and the setback in exports is the proof of it.....

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): A recovery there will bring recovery here also.

Shri S. A. Dange: Wait for recovery. What we will recover we will know. Morarjibhai will tell you what we are going to recover.

Therefore, the recession in exports is a clear proof that our economy is very much linked to this economy of America and western Europe. And, what happens to that economy? That economy is a capitalist economy which was supposed to be a progressive capitalism and a democratic capitalism. That suffered a setback and along with that they sent that setback to us also. Not only to us. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for having put before the thinking men of this country another fact, that it is the fate of all under-developed countries whenever they link their economy with the capitalist countries to suffer a setback, to suffer ups and downs and be at the mercy of these capitalist industrialised countries. That is another good lesson which are put before the country. But the misfortune is that sometimes he cannot be frank or he does not wish to be frank or, perhaps, might be, he has failed to understand sometimes the problem. For example, when he calls these countries 'industrialised countries', why not call them by the straightforward name 'capitalist industrialised countries'? There are two industrialised countries in the world: capitalist industrialised countries and socialist industrialised countries. And Indian exports have not suffered a setback in their link with socialist industrialised countries, wherever we have depended on them. This lesson is not clearly stated.

In the next paragraph he says:

> "The House will be interested to know that imports into industrially advanced countries suffered a significant decline during this period, and consequently most of the undeveloped countries dependent on the export of primary products were unable to maintain a high level of imports."

He said that the undeveloped countries of America have suffered 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. fall in their exports and naturally suffered in their economy.

But, he says: "industrialised countries". Well, wherever we find ourselves linked with socialist industrialised countries what has been the result? The result of link with America and western Europe is well known. It is admitted very frankly.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): But we suffered in respect of China also—coal and textiles.

Shri S. A. Dange: Until the tax comes out, please wait. Have patience. I will quote your own authors, not mine.

Shri Tyagi: It is wrong information, I believe. I am glad.

Shri S. A. Dange: Please wait for the right information. We are talking of exports. My friend Shri Tyagi jumped up too early and referred simply to China and the textiles. We are first discussing the exports of primary products. They are exporting to industrialized countries not only textiles. Just wait.

What happened? Here it is. "The increased demand from Russia and other Communist countries has provided an outstanding feature of exports in the last season. Russia had figured as the largest buyer of Indian pepper at 4,668 tons and the East

[Shri S. A. Dange]

European countries have accounted for exports of about 1,400 tons. Of these countries, Rumania, East Germany and Hungary"—that most beloved country of the Praja-Socialists —"have made substantial purchases" despite the hanging of Imre Nagy, "and the total purchases by Communist countries thus amount to about 46 per cent. of the entire exports."

So, primary products exported to socialist countries have gone up and not gone down. Primary products exported to the rich dollar countries have gone down and not up. That is one lesson for my friend Shri Tyagi. On the other hand, trade with America, the principal buyer in recent years, has shrunk from 3,300 tons to 2,747 tons in the past season. This is the lesson about industrialized capitalist countries and industrialized socialist countries. Therefore, I would have been very happy if the hon. Minister had drawn the lesson for our countrymen in a clearer form.

There is another thing. I am referring to the same commentator as the writer in the *Times of India* commercial columns. He is not a member of the Communist party. He says:

> "The emergency of the demand from Red countries in the past two or three years has provided considerable help to Indian exports which might have otherwise declined sharply on account of the smaller purchases by the U.S. and other traditional buyers".

Therefore, I would say that this statement and this debate ought to hold a very good political and economic lesson for our countrymen. I am not here quarrelling either with the Commerce Minister or with the Congress Ministry. As I said just now, the problem is this. What lesson in the future development of the economy are we going to convey to our countrymen? That lesson is that the capitalist countries suffer from recession and our trade with them is bound to suffer from ups and downs; that socialist countries never suffer from recession and we are suffering from recession not only because of capitalist countries' link-up but also because we are a capitalist economy. Therefore, we are also suffering from recession.

For example, sometime back we were told that production is going up and more must go up. The moment production in a capitalist country goes up, it is immediately followed by a recession and a fall, and there is unemployment, closures, falls and whatever they are. I do not think that recession, closures, falls, in production, etc., are at all a characteristic of any socialist economy, and the very fact that this takes place in our country shows that we are neither nearer socialism nor even of a socialist pattern, because, if a socialist pattern is to develop, it must develop in such a way that increase in production never leads to the crisis in the market. Increase in production leading to a crisis in the market of consumption is a definite index that the economy is not heading towards socialism but that it is heading or is already on the road to capitalism and becoming worse.

Therefore, the lessons to be drawn from this debate with regard to exports and the development of industries are highly important for our economy as a whole. Hence, I would like the hon. Minister to tell the world and tell our own people that we suffered recession because for the export of our primary commodities for our economy, we depended upon the industrialized capitalist countries; we are suffering because of capitalist recession, and if we have profited we have profited by socialist advancement.

So far as our exports of our commodities are concerned, there are two countries with which we have trade. That of course does not mean that we can go up in respect of our trade

immediately with any of the capitalist countries We cannot, because unless we are ourselves socialists, we cannot protect ourselves from the impact of capitalist economy and our exports to or imports from them Therefore, that solution certainly is not the solution just now in our hand Nor is it my proposal that all our trade can be diverted to socialist countries I do not say that it is possible today or possible after sometime also

For example, we cannot certainly sell tea, the bulk of which is being sold to England, to China or the Soviet Union We cannot do that Therefore, I do not mean to say that all this situation can be cured by simply transferring the bulk of our trade to socialist countries But I want to suggest that we must think of our economy in a more serious manner and draw correct lessons by finding out how our relations with capitalist economy react on us and how our relations with socialist economy react on us and thereby we must try to introduce a certain balance in our economic dealings with the outside world and also a certain reorganisation of economy inside our country

That is so far as the first point is concerned I now refer to the statement made yesterday

> "So, there has been a widespread recession in international trade and we have also been affected by it"

Even if the literature of the United Nations were studied, we would find that this recession in international trade does not affect the economy of the socialist countries at all The trade of the socialist block countries has increased and is multiplying while the trade of the capitalist countries is falling, as it is bound to fall, because capitalism certainly cannot prosper continuously on rising costs of production, for, there is always a contradiction between the profits accumulated at one end and poverty at the other end You produce, but who is to buy? Because the producer himself has become poverty-striken, and in the capitalist economy there is the fundamental law, namely, production goes up to the benefit of the owning classes and poverty goes to the benefit of the producing classes What is produced more and more comes to a deadlock of consumption, and therefore, this hiatus between production capacity and consumption capacity can never be cured by capitalists We can have prosperity and depression turn by turn, but continuous prosperity is not possible I am not blaming the Congress Ministry for that, because it is a theoretical proposition I have to state it because whenever in this House we pose this problem before the Government and whenever we warned them about recession, about capitalism suffering a setback and about our also being the victims of it there are remarks made I remember that in April last, when we mentioned this question, the hon Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai, pitied our intelligence and said, "Recession? India has a developing economy What of recession in India? Nothing doing" But here it is This debate shows that at least the hon Minister of Commerce and Industry and the hon Minister of Finance are at loggerheads on this question of recession I hope they will fight their battle inside the Cabinet and come to certain conclusions

But here it is Recession is there and about which we warned them. The intelligence of the Finance Minister at that time lay in his trying to ridicule the intelligence of the Communists, while it is for the country to judge now whose intelligence is better In any case, the recession in the intelligence of the Opposition Benches is clearly seen by the trade statistics that are handed over to us

Shri Tyagi There is inflation on this side

Shri S. A. Dange: I do not know. It is their problem. Let me now come to the second problem. I am now dealing particularly with regard to textiles. There are exports of tea, jute and ores. About ores, there has been a criticism, but I do not want to go into that matter and those measures. We will come to them later on. The second point that has been suggested is this. It was not suggested here. I am glad to see that our Commerce Minister has not suggested that the main evil with our exports of textiles particularly is the Chinese competition. He has not said that, but there is a subtle propaganda going on that our Indian economy is being hedged by our own Chinese friends, particularly by Mr. Neville Wadia, who was the Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, now of the Mill-owners' Federation. I know his father was an indulgent mill-owner and his is one of the prosperous mills in India and technically very good. I do not know whether Mr. Wadia knows his own industry or his own mill at all, I am not sure But he puts the whole textile trouble on poor China. I was surprised to find Mr. Wadia saying that they are "dumping". "Dumping" in economic thinking means selling a thing below the cost of production in order to beat down the market. Does Mr. Wadia know the cost of production of Chinese cotton textiles? Does he even know the cost of production of his own textiles?

An Hon. Member: Does anybody know?

Shri S. A. Dange: I know; I can tell you that. My friend does not know the cost of production of Bombay textiles because the Bombay mills have consistently refused to bring their costing before the Tariff Board. Even the Tariff Board had to say "we had to start on a basis given by the Bombay mill-owners which we cannot test." That is about your own cost of production and you are talking about Chinese cost of production. You are saying "dumping" just because the Chinese textiles have come in the market. But why have they come in the market? I need not discuss that; that is not the main point here.

Let us look at some of the falls which are listed here for our information. There is a fall from 485.49 million yards in January-July, 1957 to 319.96 million yards in 1958. The fall is of the order of 165.53 million yards. It is said, Chinese competition has come to Indonesia. How much is it? 75,000 yards! 75,000 yards of Chinese textiles have uprooted our Indian textile industry from Indonesia; it is wonderful to hear, because Indonesia imported 28 million yards and the Chinese have exported 75,000 yards to Indonesia. It is wonderful logic. Is it logic of economics or of politics, of running down Chinese friendship and our treaty with them, I should like to know on the basis of facts This sort of propaganda is not good for the health of our economy—running down the Chinese economy. In ten years, China had done wonderful things and in ten years, we are complaining about recession despite rising production. Naturally we are going to suffer by comparison with China in ten years, but that is not the reason why we should run down a socialist economy if it is prospering, and it is prospering not to our detriment.

For instance, Indonesian and Malayan exports fell by 34 million yards only, while the total fall in Indian exports in these six months is 165 million yards Yet so much is being made of Chinese 'dumping'. Perhaps the gentlemen in the Forum of Free Enterprise advised Mr. Neville Wadia or some of those gentlemen from the Praja-Socialist Party who wanted to take demonstrations against Chinese events on October 2, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, to protest against Chinese development or Chinese war-mongering, as they called it; they want to hide facts.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Will you ask this man to behave properly?

Shri S. A. Dange: Shut up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): "Shut up" has again come up in parliamentary proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: We must address each other as "hon. Member".

Shri Raghunath Singh: "Shut up" is unparliamentary.

Shri S. A. Dange: When he says "this man" I will say "shut up". (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Both are wrong.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Both should be asked to withdraw their remarks.

Shri S. A. Dange: I will withdraw the moment he withdraws "this man".

Mr. Speaker: I am here trying to settle the difference. After all, it does not do any justice to the hon. Members. Sometimes this may be ignored. I am here as far as possible to see that these things are corrected. The hon. Member ought not to use such language. We are all hon. Members. I am sure the hon. Member used it rather hastily. Mr. Dange has withdrawn his words; I am sure the other hon. Member will withdraw his words too.

Shri Rajendra Singh: If Mr. Dange can behave properly, I am the first person to respond.

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members are expected to behave properly. They ought not to use this kind of language. I want him to withdraw the remark.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: He understands; let it be taken to have been withdrawn.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am sorry my reference to the P.S.P. has irritated some people. Taking the question of exports, there is a report of the Export Promotion Council. The Council's delegation went to the African countries. The report says that exports of Indian textiles to these countries are suffering because of competition from West Germany, United Kingdom and such other countries. Therefore, in East Africa and West Africa, the loss of our exports is 24.71 million yards.

I do not want to go into details. I admit we have lost the export market in textiles. I admit a part of it may be due, is certainly due, to Chinese exports. But my point is that the main fall in our exports is not at all due to the Chinese competition in the Indonesian market. Even if we consider that that is the main reason, we should pay attention to the measures. For example, why has Indonesia suddenly taken to imports from China? It is because the Chinese give ten-year loans. You may say, we cannot give them. I can understand that; I am not complaining we are not able to give loans. That is not the point. The point is to find out whether it is dumping in order to beat our interests or whether it is ordinary economic practice of a socialist economy to give 2½ per cent. credit loans. We are not able to give that. Even the capitalist countries are not able to give it; they would not give it.

There is another thing. In Chinese contract, there is a falling clause. After a contract has been made, if the prices go down, the importer can quote the fallen prices and can revise the contract. Is this practice being adopted by capitalist countries? No; capitalism would collapse if they introduce a falling clause in their contracts.

There is another thing which the Chinese are doing. Indonesia was in trouble, so far as their economy was concerned, when the Celebes were invaded with the help of the Americans. So, they wanted loan which the Chinese gave. So, they could not buy our textiles. So, Chinese competition in these markets is not dumping competition. As they say, they are helping Indonesia in their struggle against

[Shri S. A. Dange]

imperialism. The Chinese are building a textile mill in Cambodia, another in Yemen and a small thing in Arabia. Their experts and technicians are going on the conditions laid down by the importing countries. The Chinese are doing it not because they are dumping as Sir Neville Wadia or his advisers would think, but because a certain concessions are given to the importing countries which we may not afford. Let us see whether we can give those concessions, whether we can build a textile mill in Iran, instead of building it in Ethiopia, as my friend, Mr. Birla has done. Let us see whether we can give them textile machinery. We are now trying to import Lancashire machinery. In fact, the textile machinery manufacturers complain that the Indian mills do not buy their machinery. So, these textile machinery manufacturers, instead of manufacturing textile machinery, are manufacturing broad gauge wagons or axles.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No textile machinery which is made in India is now imported from other countries.

Shri S. A. Dange: I do not quite follow.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No textile machinery made in India is allowed to be imported.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am not saying about imports. I am simply saying that textile machinery manufacturers in our country are complaining that in the early stages their machinery was not bought at all. After some time it began to be bought and even now their capacity is not so fully used, therefore, they have to manufacture some orders for the Railway Ministry. That is what is written in the annual report of the textile machinery manufacturers and their Chairman. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has read the report. It was a standing complaint. Some three years ago the carding machines were thrown out by the Bombay Mill-owners Association and there was a crisis. Therefore, I can quote innumerable examples of this kind.

So, the second point is that we should see where exactly our exports are being hit and for what reason. It is no good going into the questions of political campaigning and running down the Chinese economy. That is what I wanted to point out. That is the tone I found in certain discussions, not in the hon. Minister's speech—I am not attributing it to him—but in the economic literature, *e.g.* the famous *Eastern Economist*. It does not see even the American recession. It is prospering and prospering. Maybe, he identifies his own prosperity with American recession; that is a different matter. But this false picturisation of economy is going to mislead people from drawing correct conclusions.

So the second point is about this question of competition from socialist countries, and the conclusion is that socialist economy is definitely helpful to Indian economy, whether in export trade or import trade.

As regards the import of strategic materials, my hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya would be able to tell the story better in the matter of oil. There also there is the question of export of oil. What is happening? If my hon. friend, the Commerce Minister investigates the position of exports from the Trombay refineries it would be a good thing. What is the foreign exchange involved? That also forms part of the question of exports, though not a primary commodity, certainly a very inflammable commodity with inflammable politics. Therefore, we should pay attention to that also.

The third question which I want to refer to is the question of solution. What is the solution? Now in trying the solutions, are those solutions to save our economy or to save the mill owners? What is the content of the

solution? What is the aim of the solution? My proposition is that the aim of the solution that is today being proposed by the Government is to save the mill owners, neither the people, nor the economy, nor the workers I refuse to accept such a kind of solution Because, the solutions are being offered to extricate the most anti-social part of our capitalism from their difficulties And if you were really to go into the depth of the matter, there are no difficulties for the solution

Now in the excise duty there are troubles We gave them back the excise duty They shouted, threatened and waited upon the Prime Minister Immediately, they got relief in excise duties Rs 20 crores have been returned to the gentlemen They said to Government 'See, the excise duty went to the consumers", they said to the people 'See gentlemen, your prices have gone up because of the excise duty imposed by the Congress Ministry you have elected" They refuse to admit they also donated for it They simply say "you elected them" Therefore they have raised the prices Now the Congress Ministry gives them back Do robbers give concession in price to the consumers? Here is a quotation

Mr Speaker: Is it necessary to use such expressions?

Shri S A Dange I am referring to the millowners

Mr. Speaker: Even then?

Shri S A. Dange: I will say expropriators and not robbers It is said here

> "Export duties have recently been rationalised with a view to enabling the smoother flow of manufactured goods from the producing to the consuming ends But from reports available it is seen that the benefits of the reduction in prices, as also the prices of cotton, have not as yet been passed on to the ultimate consumer."

How socially advanced these people are! How patriotic! How panting for the poor man, our economy and our country! When excise duties were imposed, prices went up, when Rs 20 crores were returned to them, they pocketed Rs 20 crores and the prices are exactly where they were What has the hon Minister done for solving this part of the problem? I would like to tell him I am quoting what I am quoting 'Trends in production, prices, stocks for the month of August, 1958" issued by the Government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industry So, this is their own document Now, it should have been made conditional that when excise duties, which were based on the price structure of the textiles, were returned that structure should have been revised partly, if not proportionately and some fall should have taken place in the price for the benefit of the consumer Now the position is this for the benefit of the millowners' return excise duty, for the benefit of the consumer a statement saying we are suffering from recession, for the benefit of the worker the fellow must produce

Shri C D Pande: The duties were not refunded they were discontinued There is no question of refunding the duty already collected

Shri Ranga: The duty was added on earlier

Shri C D. Pande: Discontinuance is different from refunding

Shri Somani (Dausa) May I make a clarification The report from which the hon Member is quoting contains a statement that is absolutely wrong Not only the excise reduction has been passed on to the consumer but the prices ruling today are much less than what they were in 1955 That is to say, the excise duties prevailing in December, 1955 were much lower than the excise duties even after the reduction today, and the prices of textiles

[Shri Somani]

today are lower than what they were in December, 1955. This is a statement which can be checked up by comparing the prices of various varieties. I think the statement that he quoted does not contain proper information on the subject.

Shri S. A. Dange: It is a quarrel between the hon. Minister, a leading millowner and the Textile Commissioner's office, and probably as a result of it the clerk who wrote it might be dismissed. In any case, it is for them to decide. It is a civil war amongst them, and not us.

Now I am coming to solution. The solutions are, I repeat, in order to benefit the millowner. For example, it is stated that our exports are in danger, because automatic looms are not there. There were no automatic looms in 1950, except for a few things here and there. Then we exported 1,000 million yards. Now they state: nothing can be done unless automatic looms come. That is a wonderful statement. I do not know what these experts are doing in the textile industry. They say flawless cloth is possible only on an automatic loom. I challenge an expert enquiry on this question that flawless cloth is possible only in automatic looms.

Shri C. D. Pande: At a comparative cost.

Shri S. A. Dange: It is not stated here. The cost is a different matter. Do you mean to say that the textile products of India cannot compete with Lancashire? Formerly, Lancashire competed with us and beat us down. Now they have to cry against our competition, and I am proud of it. We have come to sell right in Lancashire and certainly the Indian people are proud of it. We, who were exploited hundred years ago, now tell the Lancashire people "gentlemen, now you see how we are exporting 3,000 million yards". That is something of a lesson in political and socialist history. But then to say flawless cloth requires automatic looms is not correct. Flawless cloth requires the best mills, very good looms, very good workers. Otherwise, if we are only producing faulty cloth, do you think they are buying faulty cloth from us? Therefore, it is to humbug the people who do not know the technique of production, who do not know what is textile production to say that 300 looms must be imported, the workers are opposing it, the communists are opposing it, because they are bad people; otherwise, flawless cloth cannot be produced. Then people will say: naturally, these fellows are rotters, who do not want the workers to produce good cloth and, therefore, our exports must be suffering. This kind of libel against our working class, this kind of libel against our industry, this kind of libel against our technique, ought to go. You can ask for 3,000 automatic looms on other grounds. That I will consider later on. But if you give me a statement showing flawless cloth can only be produced by automatic looms, then, Sir, you are wrong.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. He has over-emphasized the word "only". It is a fact that if flawless cloth is to be produced in larger quantities to compete with the rest of the world, automatic looms are much more preferable to plain looms. It does not mean that some flawless cloth could not be produced on ordinary looms. But if we want to compete with the rest of the world and to stand in the competitive market automatic looms are always preferable as compared to plain looms.

13 hrs.

Shri Somani: May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the report itself? He quoted the word "only". The same report says that with adequate quality control standards even plain looms, efficiently maintained and worked can produce cloth which is saleable in the export

market They have not denied the fact that plain looms can produce cloth suitable for export

Shri C. D Pande: He quotes what he likes

Shri S A. Dange: It is a question of giving relief but to whom? Rationalisation, modernisation and introduction of automatic looms are all being proposed In principle I am not opposed to modernisation But I am opposed to capitalistic modernisation I am in support of socialist modernisation I am opposed to modernisation that leads to unemployment, wage cuts and increase in working hours

Now I am told that there is a Convention on rationalisation which says that rationalisation can only be introduced if certain guarantees are given, but that convention is being violated every minute, its observance is zero My friends on the INTUC will support me in this When my hon friend from the INTUC spoke he criticised rationalisation, he pointed out the evil deeds of the millowners very forcibly I thought he would be with us in fighting these evils He criticises very well, but when it comes to action he is on the other side For example, if somebody were to read his speech to the Indore workers he will feel this gentleman is going to work very hard But this is what the Report says—

> "On the other hand, the Madhya Pradesh INTUC has represented that they are not at all opposed to modernisation and rationalisation In fact, they had already accepted a reduction of labour to the extent of 5,000 since 1948"

Of course he might have been congratulated for this But if they are really opposed to rationalisation and modernisation which is likely to lead to unemployment, I would request the INTUC gentlemen to fight this

श्री रा० क० चम०: श्रीमान्, कल जब मैं बोल रहा था तो माननीय सदस्य मौजूद नहीं थे। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि एक भी मजदूर को बेकार न होने दें।

Shri S A. Dange: Very good

Then there is another important fact The INTUC Federation told the Textile Enquiry Committee in a written memorandum that they are opposed to automatic looms When it came to oral evidence they said you can persuade the workers to accept them This is a wonderful thing, because a written memorandum may be quoted on a future occasion When it comes to oral evidence they say that a psychology should be created so that the worker would be ready and willing after some time to accept automatic looms

I hope the Congress which inspired the INTUC and my hon friends of the INTUC will stick to one rational policy, so that we can have a common line on this question of protecting the industry, our economy and the workers

Shri K. N Pandey (Hata). The INTUC people are more rational than you My turn will come when I shall let you know what you do and what we do

Shri S A. Dange Now many measures have been suggested I need not go into the whole subject, but somebody was referring to cloth and its flawlessness When the leader of the Textile Delegation returned from abroad he said that he was surprised to find that certain countries did not know that we produce printed cloth. It is a fact that we do not produce enough prints, because quick profits, quick production and low wages are available only in greys Therefore, produce greys by automatic looms I may tell the House that automatic looms cannot produce complicated cloth They produce only *dhotis* and *saris*—I hope I am correct

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): You are correct; but *dhotis* and *saris* are not exported.

Shri S. A. Dange: What about the *lungi* market in Burma and Africa?

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is handloom.

Shri S. A. Dange: Lungi exports are not wholly by the handloom. You study the export market. A good part of the exports are by mills Therefore, we must study this question thoroughly Why are these automatic looms being proposed? In order to give extra profits on greys and *chaddars* to the millowners who are producing them: only for that reason, not in order to guard our exports and get foreign exchange and to buttress our economy If it is a matter of dollars, certainly greys are not exported to dollar market. America does not take your textiles. When you are importing cotton under P.L 480 there is no clause in the contract with America that she will take so much of our exports. Egypt is prepared to give cotton at a lesser price and take our cloth; Sudan is prepared to give cotton and take cloth. But we cut off those markets and are going for P L. 408 because it suits certain gentlemen to take that cotton. Your contracts on import of cotton are faulty contracts and are injurious to the country.

There is another type of contracts. They make contracts, but do not put in any clause about shipping. For example, take the iron ore contract with Japan which does not say who will send that ore from either Vizag, Calcutta or Puri. The ships that will be used will be Japanese ships. We are selling ores; Japan wants ores. Why should not our shipping get the ore contract? There is nothing in the contract about it. When promotion of exports and earning of foreign exchange is talked about, see what kind of contracts are made. They are not contracts with a view to protecting our economy.

This question of automatic looms, again I want to state, is a question only for the benefit of certain mill-owners and their particular interests. Now I make a suggestion. You want three thousand automatic looms. I would propose to the Government of India to set up a unit in the State sector. Come along, it will give you foreign exchange. You will know where the foreign exchange goes: you will not have to search the private accounts of certain gentlemen. In the State sector management is simple; production is simple; there is uniform yarn; there is uniform kind of cloth. Of these three thousand looms one thousand can be in the north; one thousand in the Centre and one thousand in the South. The foreign exchange earnings of all the units will come right into your own account and solve the problem.

But no You will put the automatic looms in the existing mills, shut up the ordinary mills and throw people out of employment and say we are doing it in the national interest. In fact it is in the interest of the mill-owners, particular mill-owners against the working classe , against our economy Therefore, I oppose the proposal and suggest that the automatic looms may be installed in the State sector

Mr Speaker: Shri G D. Somani.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I just want to explain that this trend of discussion is wrong. Production should be for use! This should not be the discussion. We are competing with China, Japan, this and that. Why not make our own home very happy? Let every one get what he wants. I beg to say that this whole thinking is wrong. You want to export. Why do you

want to export? You want to export to make money. I think some intellectuals are conspiring to make themselves very happy and are not thinking of the common man.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that every village should be made self-supporting If every village is made self-supporting, if every town is made self-supporting and if our country is made self-supporting where will be the use of all this talk of export here? So, I say that the whole thinking is wrong Even the discussion is wrong One is speaking of millowners' conspiring, another is speaking of the labourers Why not say that according to our culture the whole society is one? All humanity is one We want good of all We want that not one man remains without bread and without work I think this should be the principle Excuse me Do you allow me to speak?

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed him to speak He only wanted five minutes I wanted to call him after calling one or two hon Members, but he rose and called himself I allowed him to continue Now five minutes are over

Shri Somani: Mr Speaker, Sir, much has been said by the preceding speaker, the hon Leader of the Communist Party, and some other hon Members also about the so-called misdeeds and inefficient management of the textile industry that I am afraid the real issue that we were discussing in the House has been rather clouded To take some of the insinuations made by my hon friend, Shri Dange, I would only like to draw his attention to the achievements of the textile industry in the long period of its existence.

It is all very easy to pick up certain features of the functioning of an industry here and there and to make general accusations which are absolutely uncalled for and unwarranted by facts and figures of the performance of the industry during this long period There was a time not long ago when this country used to import a very huge quantity of textiles from foreign countries. Our country has now emerged as one of the most important exporters of textiles and I think the textile industry can take credit for the fact that along with the United Kingdom and Japan, India today is one of the three leading countries competing in the international textile trade.

It is all very well to characterise millowners as sharks, exploiters, robbers and expropriators and so on and so forth, but anybody with experience of the ups and downs through which the industry has passed will realise and appreciate the very vital and valuable contribution that the textile industry has made to the economy of the country

Shri Dange made light of the competition that the textile industry is at present faced with from China He quoted certain facts and figures But I would only like to draw his attention to what has been stated by responsible spokesmen of the Japanese textile industry Everybody knows and realises the performance of the Japanese textile industry in competing in the international markets and when the spokesmen of the Japanese textile industry have expressed serious concern about their hold in the textile field due to the acute competition from China, the seriousness can very well be realised.

So far as China is concerned, as the hon Member himself pointed out, it is not a question of economic prices. They give long-term credit facilities for ten years They charge 2½ per cent interest and they have got a 'fall clause' which enables the importer to claim any reduction which he thinks he is entitled to in view of the variations in the market price Now these are all factors which have got to be recognised before the Chinese competition is so lightly brushed aside.

[Shri Somani]

Apart from this, the hon Member's assertion about the role of the automatic looms in the export trade is also not quite justified by facts The fact remains that almost all countries including Japan, Lancashire and China are producing cloth for export on automatic looms which clearly establishes the need for the Indian textile industry, if they have any long-term programme of maintaining their hold m the export trade, to have automatic looms in their mills It is all very well to suggest that the Government should have these 3,000 automatic looms in the State sector Everybody knows that the State sector's hands are now too full We have already got so much to do m so many fields that it is not for the sake of merely protecting the interest of the millowners that the Government of India are giving all sorts of facilities whenever required to meet the genuine requirements of the situation

I had, sometime ago during a casual remark, made an offer to the hon Member, Shri Dange, to take charge of any closed textile mill There are about 40 textile mills lying idle in the country and if he really feels that the management of a textile mill is so easy and the State can just by his mere suggestion go into the project of establishing 3,000 looms and cater to the export trade and solve all sorts of problems that arise, let him have an experience

Shri S. A. Dange: I am prepared to take over the mills of Shri Naval Wadia and some of his also

Shri Somani: It is a very nice offer, but what I was trying to submit to my hon. friend is to realise the difficulties of an average millowner It is all very well to talk of taking over Shri Naval Wadia's mill—a mill which enjoys such a high reputation and which has the most modern equipment Certainly it is an attractive proposition But the efforts that have gone behind making such a modern mill have certainly been ignored by my hon friend.

Shri S. A. Dange: Sholapur Mills were closed for losses of management. It was taken over m which we are co-operating and the mill has made profits in six months This is a standing example

Shri Somani: He may not give me the Sholapur example As a matter of fact a representative of my own organisation is in charge of the management of the mill to which he refers Therefore I need not be told about the working results and about the performance of the mill under Bombay Government's management. We have ourselves co-operated with the Bombay Government by lending the services of one of the representatives of our own organisation and it is his services which have been appreciated by the Government in making that experiment a success

Shri S. A. Dange: That proves my statement

Shri Somani: That again is a tribute to the private sector and does not m any way justify the wild suggestions that have been thrown by the hon Leader of the Communist Party. The time at my disposal is very short. My submission to the House is that there is a picture of positive achievement on the one side Of course, there are certain examples of misdeeds and inefficient management on the other. Let there be an impartial survey of the contribution that the industry has made to the national economy on the one hand and let there also be a scrutiny of this picture of misdeeds about which so much has been said by so many hon Members I have absolutely no doubt m my mind that the positive side will far out-weigh anything coming out of these weaknesses here and there After all, a mill-owner is as good or as bad a citizen as any other class of persons, and . .

Shri S. A. Dange: No, no.

Shri Somani: It is no use making all sorts of accusations about a sector which is making such a contribution to the productive effort of the country. There are so many restrictions and regulations and the Government departments are at present very much alive to see the proper working of the private sector. There is absolutely no justification for making any accusation from which it might be inferred as if the mill-owners are having their own way. Whatever facilities or concessions have been given by the Government have been given to strengthen the national economy. Let it not be forgotten that this question of exports cannot be discussed in such a controversial manner. We have to realise the importance of the position of foreign exchange. So much has been debated in the past two years about the very serious situation with which we are faced and it is absolutely no use creating all sorts of controversies in an endeavour which must be of a national character. If we are to build up our export trade if we are to compete in foreign markets, it is essential that there should be goodwill and there should be sympathetic understanding between the various sections of the community and there should be an appreciation of the very difficult situation under which various industries are functioning and trying to establish their products in foreign markets.

So far as this question of automatic looms is concerned, I may also draw the attention of the Government that the scheme of 18,000 automatic looms proposed and sanctioned by Government more than 2 years ago did not bear any fruit or any result simply because of the fact that so many penal restrictions were placed at that time. The industry even, at that stage, had warned Government that the scheme as it stood then had very little chance of being implemented. If the Government had relaxed those restrictions at that stage, perhaps, the industry would have already established a major portion of the automatic looms that were sanctioned at that time, and we would have been in a position to keep a hold on our export markets and not lost ground as we did during the current year. However, the fact remains that there can be no doubt, irrespective of what Shri S. A. Dange had to say about the suitability of the plain looms for the manufacture of flawless cloth that if we are to compete in the international markets for maintaining and expanding the textile exports, we must have automatic looms in our mills and we must reduce our cost of manufacture to an extent which will enable the mills to market their products in the various countries where our textiles have established themselves during the post-war period.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the organisational set up, like the Export Promotion Councils and the various other institutions which are looking after the promotion of the export trade. I find that the annual budget of the eleven Export Promotion Councils constituted so far is of the order of Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs, out of which a major portion goes to the Export Promotion Council for cotton textiles. It may be pointed out that the Japan Export Trade Recovery Organisation which is financed largely by the State is having a budget of as much as Rs. 2 crores per year for export promotion work. As a matter of fact, the Textile Export Promotion Council has already suggested to the Government that if it is to function efficiently, it will require much larger financial resources than now placed at its disposal, so that it can do justice to the promotion of textile exports during this difficult period.

Similarly, there are quite a number of factors of an international character which have got to be appreciated. It appears that the recent report entitled "Trends in International

[Shri Somani]

trade" by a penal of G.A.T.T. experts, highlights the problem of underdeveloped countries which, instead of a trade surplus of 1700 million dollars which they had in 1928, which was the last fully prosperous year, had a trade deficit of 3400 million dollars in 1957. It is true that our representatives in the G.A.T.T. have drawn the attention of the other developed and industrialised countries to take certain measures for enabling the under developed countries to expand their trade in the international markets, still, it appears that it is a very hard struggle and we have to appreciate the magnitude of the task that lies ahead.

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is also this danger which may arise from the adverse effects on our exports by the coming into force of the European Common Market from 1st January 1959, when the first round of reduction in tariffs and liberalisation of quotas is scheduled to begin. All these complications have got to be taken note of by the Government.

So far as textile exports and incentives are concerned, I feel that the Government's final scheme that was announced some time ago fell short of the recommendations of the Federation of the Textile mill owners associations. It was recommended that over and above the performance up to 50 per cent of their past exports, the mills should be allowed to import cotton of 100 per cent. of their total exports of cloth. But, the Government, ultimately, when they finalised the scheme, have reduced the 100 per cent only to two-thirds of the exports over the basic period. At a time when the industry is faced with a very difficult market in so many countries of the world, it is essential that the Government should realise whether the concessions that they have announced will really be adequate to meet the requirements of the situation. My submission is that the concessions given are inadequate and will not bring any immediate improvement, it will be a long-term process and indeed, it would have been much more advisable if the implications of competition from China and other countries had been properly calculated, and concessions had been announced to an extent which would have enabled the industry to compete against those highly industrialised countries.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to simplify the various procedural difficulties. The Export Promotion Council for textiles has suggested a number of points for the consideration of the Government to simplify the various formalities which have to be gone through. I hope the Ministry would examine the representations made by the Export Promotion Councils and take steps to simplify the procedure. There are also certain other matters which have to be decided in time. My submission in this connection is that even so far as the export incentives for the cotton textile industry are concerned, some were announced much later than they were expected. As a matter of fact, this matter was under the consideration of the Government for quite a few months and still they took all this long period at a time when exports were declining in announcing their final decision.

Taking the question of export of cement, about which efforts are being made, I find that the Government have not been able to import or arrange the supply of imported paper bags to an extent which can allow the industry to execute the export orders for immediate shipment. After all, it is not possible to book export orders for long periods and unless this precaution is taken and adequate stocks of such materials as paper bags in which alone cement for export can be sent are available, it really retards business at a moment when certain

good enquiries are coming in. Similarly, there are other kinds of minor procedural difficulties which require to be properly looked into. Especially, I think it should be possible to work out a long term scheme of giving all sorts of incentives which are necessary really to augment the export trade. A number of suggestions have been made by the Export Promotion Committee, whose report is lying with the Ministry. I do not want to go into the various details, but the fact remains that some of the important suggestions of that Committee have still to be looked into and decided. I, therefore, submit that the seriousness of the situation with which we are confronted in the promotion of our export trade should be realised in its proper perspective, and Government's decisions should not be announced piecemeal. They should take a comprehensive review of all the pending points before them, and take such bold steps as will lead to an immediate and rapid improvement in our export trade.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yesterday the hon. Minister in charge of the Ministry, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, made a rather frank speech as regards the position of the textile industry as such and also as regards the prospects of our export trade in general and of textile exports.

In spite of all our efforts, it has not been possible to promote exports this year. I think up to September, the first nine months of this year, our exports will be Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 crores less than last year. If the process goes on in this way, the total reduction in our export earning this year would be near about Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 crores. That is a serious situation particularly in view of the foreign exchange requirements of the remaining two years of our Plan. Certain estimates have been made that so much of foreign exchange—I think Rs. 160 or Rs. 180 crores—would be required in the next two years, in addition to the loans that we have been able to secure. The estimate was made on the basis of the calculation that our exports would be at least on the level of 1957. If the level now goes down, then this gap of Rs. 160 crores would also be a bigger one. I do not know how much it would be.

As far the Third Plan also, we have practically mortgaged ourselves upto 1967-68 to the extent of over Rs. 700 crores. That much we have to repay by way of capital and also interest. I think the total interest would be near about Rs. 160 to Rs. 170 crores to be paid up to 1967-68. The commitment every year will be near about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores, in some years it would be more than Rs. 100 crores. In addition to the commitments under the Third Plan, we will have to repay to the extent of over Rs. 700 crores because of loans taken during the period of the Second Plan. So, it becomes all the more necessary and urgent for the country that we should have a proper export drive.

The position of export of cloth this year is rather gloomy. The hon. Minister has given a figure in which he has lumped the mill and the handloom products together. I think that if you take the mill products, you will find that it is a matter of decline every month. Up to May the export was at the rate of 53 million yards per month. In June it was only 46 million yards. In July it was only 43 million, in August it is only 39 million yards. I have not got the figure for September. I am afraid it will be still lower. So, it is a case of a gradual decline month after month.

Not only that. Even the production of textiles has been going down. In fact, the production of all the industries,—i.e. the total industrial production of the country, has been going down. In 1957 we had an industrial production increase of only about 3·5 per cent as against over 8 per cent in 1955 and 1956; but I fear in 1958 our total industrial production will be less than that of 1957. That is what we can get from the reports published in the monthly bulletins of the Reserve

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Bank. I do not want to quote those things. The hon. Minister can compare and see whether our apprehension that the total industrial production this year should be somewhat less than the industrial production of 1957 is correct or not.

With this question of the textile industry is also connected the question of employment Yesterday it was mentioned that about 40,000 workers have been rendered unemployed due to the closure of some of the mills, but I think during June and July the figure was somewhat higher. I am not sure whether even now it is more than 50,000 or it is only 40,000. I think up to the end of June or July it was near about 60,000 rendered unemployed because of the closure or partial closure of some of the mills.

One thing I should say. This enquiry committee has done its job quickly, and Government also have taken their decision quickly But the trouble with the entire textile industry started with the excise duty levied in September 1956. That has been admitted by the report of this enquiry committee That has also been admitted by the Reserve Bank reports It was almost a sort of post-summer madness on the part of Government to inflict such excessive excise duties on an industry which is of vital importance for the entire economy of the country. Moreover, the excise duty was very much discriminatory against coarse and medium cloth. In fact, the increase of excise duty on medium cloth was 100 per cent On coarse cloth I think it was 50 per cent, and on superfine and fine also it was near about that. I feel at least for internal consumption—that is also an important point for the entire textile industry—excise duty should be rationalised. It should not be based on the variety of cloth or the yardage, but it should be *ad valorem* so that cloth of cheaper price may bear a lower excise duty instead of the prevailing practice under which medium and coarse cloth are not having a fair deal from Government.

Medium cloth is used mostly by the middle class people and the lower middle class people, and that is the largest consumption sector of textiles. That variety of cloth had the heaviest excise duty. If a huge stock of medium and coarse cloth accumulates, that will have an adverse effect on the entire industry. So, I suggest that at least for internal consumption—I know it will have no repercussions on our exports—this excise duty should be on the basis of the price, not on the basis of yardage or quality, and it should be *ad valorem*.

Shri Dange referred to certain matters, and the debate almost degenerated into a tussle between the private sector and the public sector, between the socialist economy and the capitalist economy. He referred to various States like Russia and China. Nowhere has it been suggested, at least in this House, that China has been dumping textiles, but all the same, it is an important factor for India's foreign trade to take cognizance of the competitive capacity of China. China has got a particular type of economy and though we may not like that type, because of that she will have, a better competitive capacity in foreign markets So, we shall have to take cognizance of that, and surely we must take proper care so that our industry may not be beaten by the Chinese or any other competition in foreign markets.

Shri Dange also said that the export of some primary products to Russia has increased. I think he also mentioned China. But he has not mentioned anything about manufactured goods. I do not know whether he would suggest that India should continue to be an exporter of only primary products and not of manufactured goods. I do not think we would agree to have such a position where India will

continue to supply only primary goods to other countries, even to these socialist countries, and they will manufacture their goods and export those manufactured goods to India. We are not ready to accept that position. We shall have to export also our manufactured goods.

It is known that even China and Russia, with which countries we have bilateral trade agreements, we are having an adverse balance for the time being. I think Government should take proper care in this matter so that these bilateral agreements may be revised with other countries. Where there are no such bilateral trade agreements, it is difficult to negotiate, but when some trade is conducted on the basis of some agreement between the two countries, we can surely see that goods equivalent in value to what we purchase are purchased by the other country from our country. So, as regards these bilateral trade agreements between China and Russia, Government should see that at least we have a balanced trade with these countries.

Then, there is the question of rationalisation. Apart from the necessity of exporting our textiles, rationalisation is also a thing which we should more or less support; and we should see whether rationalisation could be effected; and Government should give every encouragement to rationalisation. That would mean lowering the cost of production. But with it is involved the question of employment also. Surely, nobody would suggest that so many workers should be rendered unemployed because of rationalisation.

From the report, I find that the textile industry has been making quite good profit for the last few years. I think even in 1956, the dividend distributed was about 10·7 per cent., and there was almost the same amount of undistributed profits. In 1955 also, the dividend distributed was about 10.9 per cent. Almost every year, they have been declaring dividends to the order of about 8 or 9 or 10 per cent. I think this will be recognised as a very high profit to be distributed. They could not down this profit and see if something could be done by way of keeping in employment those workers who may be rendered surplus if the modernised looms are introduced. Government should see to this question, and have a tripartite agreement with labour and management so that rationalisation may be effected, and modern methods of production may be introduced in our industry. It is not merely for the purpose of exports but also for the economic development of our country, that it is necessary that we should have up-to-date methods, up-to-date techniques and up-to-date machinery for production.

So far as the export figures are concerned, our export has not been quite good this year. Again, I would like to refer to Chinese competition. Even as regards the export of primary goods, if not just now, at least in the near future, China would be a serious competitor with us. I learn last month in the London market Chinese tea was put on auction. If Chinese tea goes there for auction, that would be a serious menace for Indian tea.

The Textile Enquiry Committee has made certain suggestions, and Government have accepted most of the suggestions. But there are two augges_ tions which they have not accepted. One is the setting up of a corporation to run the closed mills. I am afraid most of the closed mills may be considered to be almost junks and out of date, and, therefore, it may not be worth the while to reconstruct them or to invest any money and waste our time and energy on them. That is a matter to be considered.

As regards the other point, I expect Government should take it up with the State Governments. When the sales tax on textiles was converted into a Central excise duty, the proceeds of

[Shri A. C. Guha]

which would be distributed to the different States according to their previous revenue, most of the States imposed sales tax on raw cotton, yarn or some other materials used by the industry. That was quite fair on the part of the States. The Central Government should take up the matter with the States, for, in this way, they would be killing the industry. For the present, the States may be getting a few lakhs of rupees more, but they will be killing the industry if they go on putting this indiscriminate tax on the industry. The State Governments should be cautioned on this matter. When the Central Government took steps to convert the sales tax on textiles into a Central excise duty to be distributed to the States, they should have seen that the States would not be allowed to impose any sales tax on the raw materials used in this industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall conclude in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those two minutes are already over.

Shri A. C. Guha: In this connection, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that our export drive should not be only in India or in Delhi, but it should also be in the markets to which we would like to send our articles. There is practically no market research now. We should try to make our products popular, and our sales agents should go and try to study the markets, and the tastes of the prospective purchasing countries.

While I am on this subject, I would like to mention some cases. A university of Cairo purchased a water-cooler of one of our well-known brands, and within a week of the purchase, the machine started leaking. But there was no arrangement by the seller, that is, the Indian manufacturer, to repair the water cooler, and after some time, they have had to abandon it. I do not think after this anybody would again purchase any water cooler from the Indian manufacturers. Similarly, in regard to table fans, the plugs that are sent with the table fans do not fit into the sockets there. So, these table fans have not been popular in some of the countries. There are similar other cases.

All these small matters should be looked into, and there should be a proper sales organisation which should recruit local agents. We should not only depend on our men there, but we should recruit local agents in those countries, who can teach us as regards their tastes so that we could manufacture accordingly, and also who can popularise our products there.

The question of credit also should be considered. We could give at least a hire purchase system, though we may not offer a long term as is given by China. Then, the question of shipping freight is there. There are discriminatory shipping freight charges. I think Government should take it up with the Conference lines or whatever it is called, and see that the shipping freights are rationalised. Even the charge from India to Burma is sometimes higher than the freight charge from Burma to UK or USA. So, it is an illogical and abnormal thing. Government should take up this matter with the shipping companies. On the railways also, concessional freight rates should be offered.

Lastly, subsidy, if necessary should be given to encourage export.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There has already been one 'lastly'.

Now the hon. Member should conclude. Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): My observations will be limited only to the question of textiles I believe the hon. Minister has not been frank with the House in his statement, so far as the export of textiles is concerned

Yesterday, there was a question in this House, namely starred question No 510, which related to the visit of the British textile mission to India The answers given by Government were very scanty and evasive I would like to take this opportunity to ask the hon Minister why he has maintained a studied silence over the visit of the British textile mission to India and the private negotiations that the textile mill owners had entered with the British textile interests It cannot be said that that agreement was arrived at behind the back of Government Government were in the full know of the matter, and it is really a catastrophe that when we are scrambling for foreign exchange, when we are bemoaning the loss of our export trade, as a result of this agreement which the Indian millowners had with the British textile millowners, the export of our Indian textiles has fallen by a further 9 million yards

The background of this issue is like this The British market was being swamped by textiles from India, Pakistan and Hongkong I remember there was a Commonwealth Economic Relations Conference where it was urged on behalf of the Government of India—and it was also accepted by the Conference—that economically advanced countries should place no limit or ceiling on exports from economically backward countries in view of the fact that the economically backward countries have to import capital goods from these industrially advanced countries That decision was arrived at that Conference in which the British representatives were also present Here in this particular case it is well known how the Lancashire millowners have been agitating for banning or reducing or curtailing export of Indian textiles to UK. What baffles me is why the Government of India should have acceded to the demand of the Lancashire textile mill owners in view of the fact that they themselves had propounded a proposition which was accepted in the Commonwealth Economic Relations Conference

Now, it is well known that the only variety that is exported from India to UK is mostly grey cloth which is reprocessed and re-finished in England and then re-exported to other countries Therefore, it cannot be said that the export of this grey cloth from India in large quantities to UK was affecting in any way the British textile trade Rather the circumstances were quite different, for even though Indian mills have been exporting grey cloth, the British textile industry in Lancashire did not suffer Still there was quite a substantial agitation over this issue The Lancashire mills made any number of representations to the Government of UK Newspapers were publicising spates of letters to editor to curtail the export of cloth from India to U K It is really painful that the Government of India, even though they were fully in the know of the matter, acceded to this demand of the Lancashire millowners

Yesterday in reply to that question, the hon Minister has stated that the Government are not in the know of what has been happening A foreign mission—British textile mission—visits this country

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Press reports say that they have arrived at an agreement

Shri Mahanty: They have entered into an agreement Yet the Government of India in their wisdom say in reply to the question that they are not in the know of the matter Moreover, details of the agreement have been kept a closed secret, and we have no

[Shri Mahanty]

access to them. This is what the hon. Minister says in his reply:

> "Two members of the British textile delegation to Hongkong are reported to have had some informal discussions recently with Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation at Bombay".

As regards the reported agreement, he says:

> "Government have no definite information as yet. Any arrangement having adverse effect on foreign exchange will have to be considered by the Government at the appropriate time".

The first question, to which I would like to have an answer, is: is it really the contention of Government that they do not know what agreements were arrived at between the Indian textile millowners and the British delegation that came? If so, that is a very sad day for our country. It is a very deplorable commentary on the intelligence of the Government of India that they have no information as to the details of an agreement entered into between the Indian textile mills on the one hand and their Lancashire counterparts on the other.

It will be seen that Hongkong, a small colony, is still resisting the demand of the Lancashire millowners for reducing their reports to UK. The fact has also to be borne in mind that Hongkong is a colony whereas India is a free country. It is a very sad thing that the Commonwealth, of which we are a member now, is growing gradually into a liability for us. We had this painful experience so far as foreign policy was concerned and so far as our defence was concerned. When we come to this sector—the sector of export trade—we also find that this is the kind of treatment we are receiving from the mother of the Commonwealth, namely, UK. Therefore, the hon. Minister owes this country and this House an answer as to under what circumstances the Government of India had acceded to the demand of the Lancashire textile millowners for placing a limit on the export of Indian textiles to UK. I would further like to know from him what has been the fall in the export of textiles to UK as a result of this agreement.

As I said a little earlier, the economically backward countries—underdeveloped countries—like India have to depend on industrially advanced countries like UK where the incidence of unemployment is 2 per cent. So *we had expected that the Government* of India would have vigorously pursued the principle which they themselves had advocated in the Montreal Conference. It also really baffles my understanding why the Indian millowners should have accepted this cut in exports, and why the Government of India also accepted the proposition.

In the second place, today a new market is expanding in the Middle East. In the Middle East, there is no dearth of money. In the households of people, even furniture is being imported from France and some other European countries. They do not higgle about the price. What they require is quality material. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why the markets of the Middle East are being swamped by exports from countries like USSR and other countries whereas Indian goods do not enjoy a good market there, even though India enjoys quite a good bit of goodwill and reputation in those countries.

The third thing is, as has been said by a number of speaker, our textiles machinery is out of date. We are going to automatise and instal 3000 automatic looms in the sector of our textile industry. The basic question here is whether these automatic looms are going to be installed in the units owned by the private sector or those

managed by the public sector? If it is the former, naturally it will have its own consequences. There will be more unemployment and the spiralling of the vitiated economy will follow. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what policy is going to be pursued so far as automatisation of looms is concerned.

I do not wish to take more time. I hope the Minister will answer the questions I have asked.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, within the short time that is at my disposal, it is difficult for me to try to answer the question of theory that my hon. friend, Shri S. A. Dange, has raised today in regard to with whom we should carry on our export trade and with whom we should be careful about. It is easy to say—and it has been said for more than a century now—that the capitalist countries would always be subject to these ups and downs, booms and depressions, and only in a socialist economy would one never meet with such experience. But, actually, what is the position today? Is India unwilling to trade with the communist countries? Not so. Is India not making heroic efforts to push up her own trade with these communist countries? The reply is in the affirmative. Why is it then that India is obliged to carry on this export trade to a very much larger extent with democratic countries and other countries associated with them than with the communist countries? It is just because the communist countries are more or less also in the same position as India, developing their own economy. Why is it that there is no recessions in Soviet Russia and other countries? The most important reason for that might possibly be that they are also developing countries, and in developing countries there is not so much of a tendency or vulnerability towards these recessions. Therefore, it is not possible to draw any kind of general conclusion that there would be recessions only in these capitalist countries and not in socialist countries.

14 hrs.

Then, there is the undoubted fact that much of the industrial economy of any country anywhere in the world is dependent upon the cycle of production in agriculture. The cycle of production in agriculture is subject to a kind of index of variability; and this is now being taken up for serious consideration only in the recent past, in the last two or three years. It has got to be studied much more carefully and at least as carefully as it was sought to be studied during the last century by several economists. So, when industrial economy has got to be inevitably dependent upon the cycle of production in agriculture, necessarily, whether it is a communist country or a socialist or a capitalist country, there are bound to be ups and downs in total production and also in the demand and supply that would result from all that.

Having said that, I would like to take up one or two other points that were raised by my hon. friend, Shri Dange, that is, in regard to the textile industry. In this direction, I find myself both in agreement as well as in disagreement with some of things that he has said. If automatisation is absolutely essential in the interests of the country, well, I would like that thought should be given by Government to the suggestion that he has made or the challenge that he has thrown that these 3000 or 4000 looms which are demanded to be established under automatisation should be taken up by the public sector. If you are not prepared to do that, then, what guarantee is there that you are going to give the benefit of this new economy to the workers on the one side and the consumers on the other?

I leave it to the hon. Minister to answer the other point that Shri Dange has made that although we made a reduction in the excise duty in order to benefit the textile industry as well as the consumers, the consumers have not been benefited at all. There has

[Shri Ranga]

not been a corresponding decrease in the price of cloth that has been produced by these people.

I would like to welcome this opposition on the part of Shri Dange and his party to this automatisation. Not so long ago, on the basis of the theory of Maxism and also the practice in Soviet Russia they were ridiculing the very existence of the handloom and handicrafts and all that.

Shri Tangamani: Handloom was never ridiculed by the communists.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend would only re-read his Marx and the communist manifesto and he will find plenty of ridicule heaped upon not only the handloom but on all sorts of handicrafts and self-employed economy. They have also realised that this automatisation is likely to hurt the working classes also. For the very same reason we were opposed to the proposal made by one of the latest committees appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the textile industry including handlooms The proposal was that the handloom should be replaced, in course of time, maybe 5 or 10 years, in phases, by power-looms. We opposed it and at that time we did not find any support from my hon. friends, the communists.

Shri Tangamani: Yes, yes.

Shri Ranga: In the same way they complain now that they did not get sufficient support from the INTUC with regard to their protest against automatisation. Even now, I have a legitimate right to complain that we did not get any support at all from the communist party against the proposal made by the Government of India that handlooms should be replaced by power-looms.

Shri Tangamani: It is contradicted by facts.

Shri Ranga: If my friend is prepared to support us even now, I am prepared to welcome that irrespective of what has happened in the past.

In regard to the promotion of exports, I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Dange has admitted that the hon. Minister has been very frank with us. The fact is that every incumbent of that office has had to be frank to this House, whether it is this House, or the previous Lok Sabha or even the previous Provisional Parliament and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). All the time they had not very much to hide and they had to go on with the promotion of exports. They were up against difficulties and were not being able to push the exports up as much as they would desire.

My hon friend, Shri Shastri said yesterday that the first steps were taken in 1954. I do not wish to go much into history. But, I would like to remind him of what is known as the report of a committee appointed by the British Government in 1941-42 to promote our exports to U.S.A., to mention only one This has had a long history; but what we are now concerned with is whether the present Ministry is really seized of the question so seriously as to push up our exports There are so many bottlenecks, some personal, some administrative, some ministerial and some merely organisational which are now clogging the wheels of the ministerial support that we should get in order to push up our exports.

Only recently, the President of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Society happened to be in Delhi for the sixth time in order to get financial accommodation through the good offices of the Government of India from the Reserve Bank and the State Bank Six times he was obliged to come over here at his own cost—and his expenses were not being borne by his society—in order to persuade these great people here, and I had also to intervene. With very

great difficulty it became possible for us to get some support Is it because the Government had any doubts about the capacity of this particular society? After this gentleman became the President of the society, he was able to raise the exports and sales from Rs 30 lakhs to Rs 130 lakhs He is now offering to push up the sales abroad to the tune of Rs 1 crore within the next two years provided the Government of India is willing to place the necessary financial assistance at their disposal What was wrong then? What was responsible for this criminal delay, as I would call it, in not acceding to his request? It is an organisation set up by the Government of India to promote national interests Yet, something has been happening here in the Secretariat and at the ministerial level in order to cause such criminal delays

There is also another difficulty Sir, the difficulty of what is known as rheumatism clogging the wheels of this Ministry This Ministry insisted upon imposing an export duty on the export of oilseeds and oils also We went on, in season and out of season here asking the Government of India for God's sake to remove those things or otherwise we would be disabled in competition with several South American and African countries Minister after Minister of this particular Ministry as well as of the Finance Ministry only tried to smile at us and then say, 'We are not going to do it for 101 reasons' Then they tried to remove these duties by slabs In the end, my friend, Shri Shastri now comes to show this olive branch and say that he has at last removed these duties It has taken so many years for this bit of wisdom to dawn upon the Ministry

I would like the Ministry and the present Minister also to see—I do not know how long he is going to be associated with this Ministry (*Shri Bimal Ghose*—Why?), I would like this Ministry, irrespective of whoever occupies this office, to see that no such impediments are placed in the export of our essential exportable commodities It has been estimated that more than 75 per cent of our exports is due to the co-operation of our agriculturists who placed agricultural produce at the disposal of the country and yet very little attention has been paid to the promotion of their exports

I come to the State Trading Corporation It has already been suggested—I would like to second the suggestion—that the activities of the STC should be studied carefully and probed into and then brought up here for discussion so that it can take advantage of whatever suggestions the House might be able to make in order to enable it to further strengthen its efficiency and lessen its weakness One of its weaknesses is the failure to implement the very policy of my hon friend, Shri Shastri removal of the middle-men Instead of removing them, it has only been encouraging them who have so little to do with actual production of such an important and valuable item of export as the iron ore and thus discouraging a large number of actual mine-owners who are obliged to take all the risks incidental to iron-ore mining

A suggestion has been made that China is not such a big competitor to our Indian textiles I am not able to agree with that My information is based upon a Japanese journal *Oriental Economist* There is a very able and instructive article in regard to China's competition with Japan herself We have been anxious to push up our exports of textiles to the tune of 800 million yards China has been able to export more than 400 million square yards of textiles It shows that it has grown to be one of the strongest competitors not only of Japan but of India also Secondly, Japan herself is a competitor Both of them are competing with each other and also with us Therefore, we should be able to set our house in order in so far as the textile industry is concerned so as to be able to compete with these two great powerful

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producers to retain our markets and also to improve upon it.

It is not going to be so easy. The question of friendship on this side or friendship on that side does not come into the trade. All are friends and yet are interested in competing with one another. So far as international trade is concerned, we do not mind China competing with us. But there is the charge that China is trying to dump her textiles in various other countries. I am not able to agree with our own capitalists when they make this charge because this journal itself—*Oriental Economist*—admits that there is no such thing as dumping from China. Yet, we do not know what the cost of production is in China and nobody knows. Therefore, it is not possible for anybody to come to any kind of judgment. In these circumstances, we have to treat China as a very serious competitor to our textile industry. That is all the more reason why the Government, the textile industry and the organised labour in textiles will have to agree to cooperate with each other in order to sustain our exports and push them up in South-East European countries.

I would like to make a suggestion to the Government to this Ministry as well as other Ministries. They should try to explore the possibilities of having a conference among all the under-developed countries whose exports are so much dependent upon agricultural commodities just as they are trying in Europe to bring about a kind of a free trade area and co-operation among those western European countries in order to protect their own agricultural economy. We should also try to bring about some co-operation and some co-ordination as between the Latin American countries, African countries and ourselves so that it might be possible for us to press or oblige the rest of the world to change the terms of trade. It is well known that the terms of trade are very much against agricultural countries and very much in favour of industrialised countries or developed countries. So, these terms of trade have got to be changed. Our Finance Minister had put in a strong plea on our behalf at Montreal and the Montreal Conference agreed in principle that the under-developed countries can best be helped by altering these terms of trade in favour of agricultural commodities. So, I hope the Government will take the earliest possible steps in exploring the possibilities of convening a conference in this direction.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Sir, this discussion would have probably been more helpful if the hon. Minister had circulated to the hon. Members figures of exports of the main commodities as also the overall exports for the last few months because then we would have known whether the optimistic picture which the Minister sought to draw or the arguments which the Leader of the Communist Party wanted to build up over some of the purported statements of the hon. Minister, were justified.

One finds that the export receipts were Rs. 40 crores less in 1957-58 as compared to 1956-57. The exports in the present year are running at an annual rate of about Rs. 570 crores only. That means that it is still further going down. This is so in spite of all the export promotion measures that we have undertaken.

The question arises as to why this should have been so. The hon. Minister has stated—it was supported by the Leader of the Communist Party—that the recession was pr marily responsible for this—recession in America particularly. But it so happens that the Reserve Bank of India in its report on currency and finance for the year 1957-58 suggests that this decline was not due to recession; if it had at all any effect, it was very mild. So, causes other than recession have to be looked for, particularly in regard to the decline of our exports to the Sterling Area. Of course, the Reserve Bank report did not refer to

the causes. So, it happens that recession is not primarily the cause. If we have to believe the Reserve Bank of India, the arguments built up by the Leader of the Communist Party do not hold good. Of course, the Leader of the Communist Party may say that it is a civil war between the Reserve Bank of India and the Minister of Commerce and Industry. But we should know the facts.

Secondly, if we look at the direction of the trade, we find that our exports have been going down with the Sterling Area and the OEEC countries. Our trade with the dollar area and with other countries have not gone down in 1957-58, as compared to 1956-57. It has also to be looked into as to why only in the OEEC area and the Sterling Area, our exports have particularly declined.

Shri Ranga: They have been purchasing a high percentage of our exports.

Shri Bimal Ghose: But if you take the balance of payments position, the exports to the dollar area and also to other areas had been increasing but exports to OEEC area and the Sterling Area had been declining. It is not a question of percentage; these are absolute figures. The percentage of course is there.

Then, a lot has been said about our carrying on the export trade with what are called capitalist countries, to which the Leader of the Communist Party referred. I submit, Sir, that that argument is irrelevant. It so happens that 95 per cent. of our exports are with the capitalist democratic countries. We cannot today build up with our export trade with the communist countries the whole of our export earnings. That is impossible. We have to take the present situation. It is not that we shall not try to expand our trade with communist countries. I believe we are doing that. But the fact remains that our exports are primarily with the

capitalist democratic countries. As to whether a capitalist country can never be free from recession or whether a socialist country is always free from recession is an argument into which I do not want to enter today because I have not got the time, and that is also not relevant to our present discussion.

But there are capitalist countries, we are told, for example, Norway and Sweden. There is Yugoslavia. I do not know whether the Communist Party would call it a capitalist country or a socialist country.

An Hon. Member: Socialist.

Shri Bimal Ghose: If it is a socialist country, then there is also no unemployment. But Yugoslavia carries on some trade with capitalist countries as well. To a very large extent, they accept foreign assistance from foreign capitalist countries. Yet there is no unemployment. It does not follow that because you are carrying on trade with capitalist countries or accept aid from capitalist countries you are subject to recession.

The position of our external trade is really very unsatisfactory and the prospects are also not good. The prospects are not good because there are world factors. Firstly, there is the factor to which my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, referred, namely the terms of trade. Whenever there is, what you call, a falling off in world demand, the countries exporting primarily agricultural commodities suffer. That is not a new problem. That has been discussed in international conferences during the last 10 or 15 years. Resolutions have been passed as have been passed in Montreal or GATT. Even at the recent GATT Conference a resolution was passed. I am sure nothing is going to come out of these resolutions, because if you refer to an observation in the *Economist* of last week you will see that even in capitalist countries—progressive capitalist countries—there are protectionist tendencies. Therefore, it will never be

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that that they will agree to give us better prices during all periods through recession through depressions and booms for our agricultural commodities. We have to accept that fact.

Apart from that, industries are coming up in many of these countries to which we used to export. Their tariffs are also going up; for example, East African countries have increased the tariff against textiles. Then, the 'common market' is coming, probably next year. Our exports to 'common market' is about 7 to 8 per cent. Then, if Great Britain comes to join it in a free trade area and the textile—grey cotton cloth—that we export to Great Britain for being processed there and re-exported is considered to be of Indian origin instead of British origin, our exports are going to suffer even more.

Let us take our staple exports, because we have not yet been able to enlarge or diversify our export trade to any very large extent although an attempt is being made that way. For example, engineering goods can give us two, three or four crores more. Other things can give us two, three or four crores more. But tea, jute and textiles constitute about 60 or 70 per cent. of our exports.

What is happening to that? In regard to tea, it is not true that exports have gone down during 1957-58—I mean world exports. But exports of Indian tea has declined. Exports of Indonesian, Ceylonese and East African tea have increased. Take textiles. It is not true that world exports have gone down in 1957-58 compared to 1956-57. Other competitors have come in. Compared to what little we have expanded, Japan has expanded very much more than that. Japan's expansion in 1957-58 compared to 1956-57 is of the order of 14 per cent. while our increase may be of the order of 6 per cent., and it appears we are going to lose even that this year.

Therefore, we have to examine the causes and see what can be done about these staple commodities. I have, Sir, maintained, and I have said on previous occasions also, that we cannot expect that we shall be able to maintain our export markets in our staple commodities however much we may try, particularly textiles. It is a consumer goods industry. Every new country is going to put up its textile mill and put up its tariff duties. With regard to tea, unless we can come to some sort of an international agreement—and East Africa also comes in—I do not think we shall be able to maintain our position Fortunately for jute, the position is not so bad: but that also can be due to an adventitious factor, namely, that raw jute prices are very low this year. It may not be a very good thing when we take into consideration future years, because if there should be a setback in the production of raw jute in future years the jute industry may suffer. There is also another factor, namely, that there has been more modernisation effected in jute industry than in any other industry in India.

Sir, that brings us to the question of modernisation in the textile mill industry. The views in that regard differ very greatly in this House. As far as I can understand, the leader of the Communist Party stated that he is not opposed in principle to automatisation. Then what is he opposed to? Is he opposed to automatisation in capitalist countries but not in socialist countries? I do not understand. If you are not opposed to automatisation in principle, then it is necessary to tell us as to what you are opposed to. I can understand that it is a question of employment associated with the introduction of automatisation. But even in this respect, the Textile Committee Report has stated that a psychological climate should be built up so that automatisation can proceed.

Now, Sir, I find it difficult to accept this proposition. We come to this diagnosis that textile industry is in a bad state, that it cannot export and it may not be able to export unless we take recourse to automat'sation. At the same time, we temporise and say that automatisation should not be undertaken unless a psychological atmosphere is created. Now, if that psychological atmosphere is not there, what is going to happen? Of course, there was a suggestion that the automatic loom may be set up in the State sector. If the Government feels competent, I have no objection. That is a very good suggestion. But if Government do not feel competent—we may criticise Government for that—what happens? Will there be no automatisation? Shall we be continuing to lose our export market because we are priced out? Let us understand what our difficulties are.

Shri Morarka said that there is the cost factor. But the cost factor should be taken for granted today. We are wedded to certain soc'alist ideas. Our costs cannot be so low. I would not be in favour of lowering wages or cutting down facilities which the workers get We have to realise that other countries when they industrialised had no labour laws, as some of the countries which are now industrial'sing—East Africa—have no labour laws But it is not that, therefore, we are not going to take these advantages awav from labour. But, if as a result of that our costs are higher, then what is to be done?

Here I come to the question of solutions. What are the solutions in this situation? The Government have to realise and have to come to a decision as to what thev want, because some of the concess'ons that they are giving are really half-hearted. Take, for instance, the railway fares. They will not help our maior export industries. There is the revenue consideration attached to it. Government will have to make up their mind as to whether they are prepared to lose some revenue with a view to expand our exports. That is a very basic matter. You have to choose as to what you want to do.

As far as I can see, two things would be necessary. One is that we must be prepared to undergo certain sacrifices internally. That means that even in respect of commodities for which there is ample demand at home—in the inflationary situation, as Shri Morarka said, there would be no incentive to export—but even under those cond'tions, there should be some forcible export; that is, some quantity of commodities that we can export should be set apart for export, if we really want to export.

Shri Ranga: They are making it easier to sell here.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Whether it be sugar, iron and steel, cement, power alcohol or other things which can probably be exported, provided we can arrange storing facilities at the ports, we have to make up our mind to export a certain quantity through existing organisations, if necessary, or through the State Trading Corporation. But we have to suffer some losses on such exports. We will have to make up our minds whether we are prepared to suffer those losses.

Secondly, if we are trying only the existing channels, then, we have to give certa'n concessions, primarily in railway rates or shipping freights. I understand that so far as our Japanese exports are concerned they get a lot of concessions in regard to shipping freights. I should like to know what our shipping industry is doing because, whenever the problem of the shipp'ng industry has come before this House, this House has been very generous and has always been willing to give the shipping industry some concessions. Is the shipping industry in turn willing to offer concessions in regard to the export of our products? Similarly, with regard to the railway freights, concessions will have to be given in regard to our maior exports. Otherwise, I do not think we can build up our exports.

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In retrospect we can probably say that the structure of industrial development in the second plan was not happy in this respect, namely, a lot of attenion was given to the expansion of consumer goods industry which requires a lot of imported raw material. If the position today is that if we do not import those raw materials there would be not only less production but also unemployment, then, if that concession was given, we would at least ask this of the consumer goods industry, namely, that a certain quantum of the production should be set apart for export even at a loss or even at a sacrifice, if we want exports to expand.

The third thing that I want to say is this. It is about the question of organisation. I do not know exactly what the Government organization now is. I am not really very competent to say very much on it. As an outsider, it appears to me that the present organization is a sort of sprawling organization. For example, for export promotion, we have the Commodity Boards, Export Advisory Committees in three port towns, Export Promotion Councils, the Director of Export Promotion, the Director-General of Foreign Trade and then Export and Import Advisory Councils. I am told that there is also a proposal for a sub-committee for export promotion and all that. I do not know what it is. At the same time, it is unfortunate that we have not one Minister solely and only in charge of our export trade. Even the Minister of Commerce is looking after plantations, textiles and probably also the cottage industries. So, I do not know if in the Government there is somebody who is giving his undivided attention to this problem, and whether we could not simplify our export promotion organization and activities and set up one body with which may be attached an advisory body to promote exports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am finishing. I am the only Member speaking from my side, and I may be given three or four minutes more.

There is also the question of having inter-departmental co-ordination on a much larger scale, because export promotion cannot be effected merely by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. For example, if it is a question of giving concessions in regard to duues such as export duties and excise duties, the Finance Ministry comes in; for railway concessions the Railway Ministry comes in; for promoting the export of, let us say, oil cakes or molasses, the Agriculture Ministry comes in, and it may object to something. If it is a question of giving advantage in regard to shipping freights, the Transport and Communications Ministry comes in. I do not know if there is that awareness in the Government, and if there is, to what extent that awareness exists to the effect that we must at any cost develop our exports, and the costs may be heavy. It is necessary that not only there should be co-ordination between all these Ministries but there should be one single organization devoted to the promotion of our exports. The problems are known. Everybody knows them. I am sure that the Government and the officials know everything about the difficulties of our exports and what is to be done. The question is one of implementation. There is no lack of knowledge or lack of information about the problems. Everybody knows what is wrong, but do we really know what we want and are we decided about the policy? If we are decided about the policy are we determined that it should be implemented? These are the problems which I should like the Minister to look into, if really he wants determinedly to develop our export trade.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are all very grateful for the very high level of debate and the constructive points which

many hon. Members have placed before the Government for consideration. I am also very happy at the very good reception which the statement of my senior colleague has received in the press, in this House and in the country. That shows that the entire thinking in this country including this House and the Government is completely seized of the gravity of this problem and the great importance that it has in the economic development of this country.

As the House is aware, the twin solution of the Indian economic problem is increased agricultural production and massive industrial development. Here, I would not deal with the importance that agricultural production holds for this country, because, if I may say so, it is the kingpin of the entire economic orbit of development of our nation. Next only to agricultural production comes the question of massive industrial development, and it is in this sphere that this Ministry is charged with the responsibility by the country.

As all of us know, no underdeveloped country in the world can expand its industries without the active assistance of foreign trade. As a matter of fact, the contribution of industrial development and trade in the gross domestic producer—national product from all origins, i.e., to the national income is almost one-third, if we can say, including the agricultural products which play their part in the export and import trade. Therefore, it is but right that the House should attach such a high importance to this subject.

As far as export promotion and drive are concerned, my hon. friend Shri S. A. Dange was referring to certain aspects of this problem. But I am glad that my hon. friends Shri Ranga and Shri Bimal Ghose have more or less answered the points raised by Shri Dange. The policy of Government on foreign trade and particularly export trade has been one of increase in trade, particularly a drive in regard to export trade wherever possible without diversion from existing trading partners. The proof of this policy in execution is visible. Recently, our Director-General of Foreign Trade headed a delegation which went to several countries and the house is aware of the great benefits that will be derived by both the trading partners through all these agreements. That shows that our country is free and prepared and ready to do trading wherever it benefits mutually for the expansion of foreign trade.

As I said earlier, without the expansion of foreign trade, no industrial or economic development is possible anywhere and much more so in India. Therefore, it is very heartening, as my senior colleague pointed out yesterday, that we have been able to halt the declination of export trade, thanks somewhat to the revival which has already taken place from the world recession which was of a temporary nature, and to the various efforts that the trade, industry and the Government have been making in this country.

But that is not enough, because it is not as if the economy in this country is going to remain static for a very long time. We want that not only should we be able to halt the declination in export trade but every year, as Shastriji was pointing out the other day when discussing export promotion, we must be able to increase our export trade by at least Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 100 crores if we have to keep up with the tempo of development that we have envisaged in the second and the third Plans.

It is true that there are three aspects of development, and having the problem of balance of payment solved. But the battle of balance of payment cannot be fought by anything other than increase in trade. Trade, foreign assistance and foreign capital are the three most important ingredients to fight any battle on the front of the balance of payments. But, of these,

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the most important or the single constituent factor which is of the highest priority and which counts the most is increase in trade. Therefore, at the Montreal Conference, the ECAFE Conference, the Geneva Conference, wherever our delegations have gone, we have pleaded strongly for increasing the world trade and participation of under-developed countries of Asia, particularly of India with her very massive population, in the growing world trade. I hope that the entire sympathy of the House and also the people outside will be with the Government in activising the export trade.

Coming to the second part of the industrial development, I would like to urge on my friends in the industry that even though today the country depends upon the staple exports of primary produce and plantation crops—and it will remain our sustaining interest for a very very long time, for a few decades—unless we diversify the pattern of export trade, the present staple exports will not be enough to give us more foreign exchange earnings, so that we can import more and more the necessary capital goods, in spite of our increasing industrial production. So, I have to urge upon the industry in a much more concerned way that our industry has not been export-minded. I was speaking the other day in Bombay to the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce and I said that because of their tradition of the past, our industrialists are import-minded. To some extent, in the last ten years, when we have been able to incubate a climate of industrial development, they have become somewhat industrially-minded, but not sufficiently export-minded. So, I would urge on every industry—big, medium or small —that it is a necessary duty and obligation to the nation that a part of their production is exported, so as to take away at least the burden of that part of the import of raw materials, on which their industrial production is based. This should be the minimum that the nation can expect of the industries in different parts of the country, whether they are big, medium or small. I would, therefore, urge that all the industrial associations must forge some social and organisational sanctions. This is done all over the world. It is not as if legal and executive sanctions alone can help to promote the export trade. If it is necessary, this Government will not hesitate even to enforce some legal and executive sanctions to see that every producer exports at least a portion—maybe, 10, 15 or 20 per cent.—of what he is producing so as to defray his moral duty for the debt which is accumulating for the country by way of importing raw materials or capital goods.

I would, in a brief manner, touch on the most important point for which I have got up to speak, *viz.*, the textile industry. In the field of the textile industry, several committees have gone into this matter for a long time. For many years from 1931 and even before that, the Tariff Board and subsequently so many committees and commissions have gone into this matter. After analysing the various reports, I have culled out six factors which really have come to play their part both in expansion and declination of this industry. The first factor is the outmoded machinery, to which several hon. Members have referred. In some cases, the situation is heart-rending. As one who has participated in the textile industry, I found that machinery as old as 1858 and 1898 is still being used in our country. One feels ashamed and even shocked at this. I would urge the industry to take a lesson from the industrial history of the rest of the world and to change and modernise wherever possible. No industry should have machinery older than 20 years. Today the obsolescence is so fast growing that even machinery 10 years old is considered outmoded. So, having machinery which is 80

or 70 years old is something which cannot be understood nor tolerated by any section of the society. I would go into the detailed part of modernisation a little later.

An Hon. Member: Why does not the Government help in this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am just narrating the steps we are taking. We are trying to give loans through the National Industrial Development Corporation. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India is also helping. We are helping through export promotion incentives this process of modernisation. Many millowners have with their own resources also modernised in several cases. Today in this debate, we make a further urge on the entire industry to step up their modernisation programme still more, so that in the course of the next decade, old machinery becomes a thing of the past.

The second point which I would urge is on my friends on the labour side. There are certain units, several of them in different parts of the country, particularly that part from which my friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, who gave so many facts and figures yesterday, comes, in which there is an excess of labour strength. This is a matter of great concern. It is not that anyone in this Ministry or elsewhere lacks in understanding and sympathy towards labour problems. We are all one in seeing that there is retrenchment in any industry, either for modernisation or rationalisation. The code evolved at the Fifteenth Labour Conference has clearly laid down—and it has been reiterated in Nainital—that all our measures, whether in the textile, sugar or engineering industry—are all subject to what is known as "modernisation or rationalisation without tears". But having granted that and also that the benefit of productivity must be shared between the employer and the labour, we must come to this conclusion. My hon. friend, Shri Ramsinhji Varma, was mentioning it and also yesterday, Kashinathji was mentioning it while giving a repartee to my friends on the other side. Our labour friends are aware of it. Even though it may be a bit of bitter pill to swallow for the moment, although it may lead to a certain temporarily unpopular measure, leadership in labour will have to take a bold step with the sympathy and support of the Government and the industry to see that these units which are permanently sick are rationalised. Twenty men or 15 men per thousand spindles is unheard of anywhere in the world. This unnecessary drag on several units should be reduced at the earliest possible moment and they should be rationalised consistent with labour codes and ethics.

The third point is management. To my mind, proper management is the central fulcrum of the revival of this industry and making it as strong as necessary to compete with the rest of the world. We are asking for no sympathy or quarters from any part of the world. Our textile industry is not one in which we will have to go to anybody and say that we are worried about competition in this or that field. But management is the kingpin of the entire industry, whether it is textile or anything else. I do not want to enter into an argument with Shri Somani whether the cost of production of cloth today is lower than in 1955 or higher than in 1956. In some sorts, the prices may be somewhat lower, but, by and large, the indications are that the prices are not lower. But what I want to urge on Mr. Somani and through him on other friends in the industry is that we will have to put our house in order. These units which are called sometimes junk, sometimes marginal and sometimes uneconomic, are not all such that they cannot be run properly. Yesterday out of sheer desperation I spoke of the misdeeds of many of my friends in the industry which have made it impossible for some units to run properly. So, it will be the duty of the millowners' associations in

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different parts of the country to see that this kingpin . . .

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It is the villain of the piece.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not call it the villain of the piece, because I know it is the greatest single cotton textile industry in the world—13 million spindles—which is bigger than the Japanese industry by 40 per cent. It is much bigger than the Lancashire textile industry; it is an industry on which the prosperity of several sections of industries—chemicals, engineering, machinery manufacture, cotton growers, agricultural producers and so many traders—depends. I would not call it by any other name than the name it deserves. It is the kingpin; it is the queen of Indian industries. So, it is necessary for the textile mills to see that the management houses are put in order.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): What about the amalgamation of uneconomic units recommended by the Kanungo Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not like land where one piece is attached to another. Unless you shift it from Indore to Bombay or from Bhopal to Bombay, amalgamations are not possible. Uneconomic units can be expanded so as to make them economic. We have for the current policy decided that 12,000 spindles and 300 looms should be the minimum economic unit. In other countries it is 25,000 spindles and 600 looms that is a minimum economic unit. This kind of combination or amalgamation is possible in Agra, Kanpur, Ahmedabad or Bombay where there are many mills. In those places this combination is possible.

The fourth point which I was urging was the production programme. What has happened? If you analyse the present drag of six lakh bales on the trade, what is the drag due to? A majority component of this carry-over is either coarse unwanted or defective cloth or very lower medium cloth. Because, there was a slight, perhaps not very accurate scientific working in our excise schedule; because, our industry was not scientifically-minded to produce what sells. What is the use of that? To get the temporary benefit of excise most of them ran towards coarse production. From 9 per cent, which was the average coarse production in the last 5—10 years, in one single year they went to 22 5 per cent of coarse cloth. The consumer preference and consumer taste, which has undergone considerable change in the last ten years, could not all of a sudden absorb such a high percentage of coarse cloth. That is the main reason. In the resolution which we have published on the Joshi Committee report it is mentioned that the Textile Commissioner is going to take power to see that production is to some extent regulated. But that cannot be done by statute alone. It is high pressure salesmanship, good management that is necessary to see that they produce what sells, to produce what the customer wants, because the customer is always right. It is not the producer who is right. The consumer trend in the country has to be watched. When I went to New York and Chicago I found how in the American market business is carried. They even consider what colour the exterior of a car should have to have more sales. Everywhere psychological tests of the consumer preference are available, and they are taken in a scientific manner. Of course, that is a much highly developed country. They can afford market surveys, market researches and so on. But we are also developing. Further, this industry is not a new industry to this country. Therefore, my friends in the industry must see to it that proper market researches are done. They must also see that

the production is so regulated without too much of intervention from Government. Government is prepared to intervene when necessary. But it is for the industry to so regulate its production that it is in keeping with the demands. They must produce such things as the consumer demands, and the consumer preference is continually changing.

The fifth point which I wanted to urge is about quality and reduction in cost. This is a very important point, and I am very glad that my friends from the communist side, from the socialist side and from my own party have stressed this point repeatedly. The question of quality is a very very important matter. In this connection I would like to bring in the question of automatic looms. It is true that while discussing, not trade but politics, my hon. friend, Shri Dange, tried to interpret automatic looms with something like an economic philosophy, whether it was capitalism or socialism or communism; but automatic looms has no connection with that. It has common relationship with all these three different types of political ideologies. Whether you go to China or Japan or UK or even America, automatic looms today has become one of the "musts". And I will give the House a few statistics te show what a big gap there is between where we stand today when compared to Japan or China or other countries in the field of automatic looms. In Japan, as I said earlier, they have 9 million spindles, less than three-fourths of our spindles. When we have 2 lakh (200,000) looms, they have about 81,000 looms in the organised industry. They have reached a figure of 68 per cent. of automatic looms. Out of the entire industry, 68 per cent of the loomage in Japan is automatic and we have only 6 per cent. automatic looms out of our 2 lakh looms. If my hon. friend on the other side wants to know about China, he will find that in China also, all the new installations as far as possible, for all these flawless cloth, are automatic looms.

Therefore, I would urge that this is not a matter of politics. This is not a matter of trade unionism. This is not a matter in which political ideologies or philosophies are different. What we want is that our country should get a good name in the international market, our country should get a foothold for its products and we should produce the best of cloth for our traditional markets in our spinning and weaving mills. The Dacca muslim and the Dacca mulmul were known throughout the world for the last 1,000 years. Therefore, we have got to retain that highest glory in the field of textile production in the whole world. So, I would urge that this matter of introduction of automatic looms should not be lost in the controversy of either trade union or industry and other disputes or one approach of the Government or the other.

Over and above the 3,000 automatic looms that we have announced in the Export Promotion Scheme, I am glad to say that our friends in all the three labour unions at the top, Shri Khandubhai Desai, Shri S. R. Vasavada, Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Dange have agreed to meet very shortly to consider the question of introduction for the first three years, as a pilot project, 2,500 automatic looms every year in 1959, 1960 and 1961. Of course, this introduction will be subject to the code of the Indian Labour Conference—modernisation or this type of replacement without any retrenchment. All that can take place without any retrenchment. That can be done in the case of natural wastage or de-casualisation in the normal course of time. So, whatever reduction takes place will not be as a result of introduction of automatic looms. I hope that this Conference will succeed. Because, after what I heard from Shri Dange, today in the House, I was in two minds whether we were on sure grounds, considering what he said only a few hours

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back. Again, I confirmed on telephone. He said that whatever he spoke does not matter, as far as modernisation by automatic looms is concerned, he had pointed out that Indian industrialists are at fault and it was not his idea to oppose introduction of automatic looms as such. That was the approach that he put forward.

Shri Tangamani: There was a question whether you are having 5,000 looms in the public sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have clarified this, because this is the first time we heard of having automatic looms in the public sector, for in the entire textile industry there is not a single unit in the public sector. So, that question does not arise.

I am grateful to all the three leading labour leaders for having agreed in principle to have a scheme for the introduction of automatic looms in however small a way, a pilot way. There will be hardly 7,500 looms. As a matter of fact, some of us were much more ambitious and wanted that at least in ten years 50 per cent of the loomage in India should be converted to automatic, that is, 10,000 looms per year. We are making a beginning; and learning by experience, profiting by experience, we want to proceed farther.

That is what I wanted to emphasize on automatic looms. It is not so much of increased productivity, even though it is there. Nobody can deny there is greater productivity per loom in automatic looms. But I am not urging it for that reason. It is true that the cost of production through automatic looms is somewhat smaller than its counterpart, the ordinary loom. But I am not urging that also. I am only urging the quality aspect in the automatic looms. If we want flawless cloth and if we want to stand in competition, both for internal and external markets, then we will have to gradually introduce this without any distress or any hardship or any type of difficulty to the labour and it is also in order that they can share the increasing benefits of the introduction of automatic looms, as per accepted codes of the labour agreements, we would like to go forward in this matter as early and as fast as possible.

For the rest of the improvements in spinning, carding, and blow room we are already taking steps. I am glad to say that in the introduction of spinning and preparatory stages we have the most advanced class of machinery installation from high draft casablanca system to 7 to 8½ inches lift.

While talking of the improvement in quality, automatically the reduction in cost comes in. Here, therefore, I want to enter into the last point, the sixth point, and that is about increased productivity. All these five factors, if they are properly looked into, increased productivity by better technique on the one hand, better management on the other, and appropriate production programme controlled by the industrialists, it will lead to increased productivity in the textile industry. If all the six points, which are the remedial measures, are properly looked into by the industry, on the one hand, by the labour on the other and also by Government then there will not be any problem. Of course, Government has got to be in any scheme of things, and I can assure you that our Ministry and the Government of India and the State Governments are today very much alive to this problem and will give all the assistance, co-operation and help, legal, moral and sociological. So the industry and the labour front will have to see that the kingpin of Indian industry retains its title to that name for many many decades to come.

Then finally I just wanted to urge one more point and that is with respect to various industries, other than the textile industry, particularly the engineering and chemical industries. After the textile industry, which consumes about Rs. 40 crores worth of foreign exchange for import of long staple cotton, if any other industry really consumes foreign exchange for the import of raw materials, i.e., non-ferrous metal and steel, they are engineering and the chemical and various other industries. I would say, with the blessings and support of all the sections of the House, that these industries should be enabled to be in a position to export, through various intensive schemes of export promotion, our cycles, fans, sewing machines, meters, transformers and various other products of the engineering and chemical industries.

15.00 hrs.

I may once more say that I am very grateful to the House for the very warm and constructive suggestions that have been placed before us and I can assure you that they will receive consideration to the extent that is possible within the competence of our Ministry. There are also delays. I would say that one of my hon. friends, Shri Ranga, used the word rheumatism. Some of us may not have liked that but it may not be wrong to suggest that. There is the possibility of reducing many delays which normally occur in the execution of the work of Government in one Ministry or the other or within the same Ministry and other departments.

The other day, Shastriji, in one of his inaugural speeches to the Cotton Consultative Committee made a very striking point on this. We are all very much alive to that and wherever possible we will try to reduce delays. We will try to delegate more powers and see to it that export promotion is tackled on a national emergency basis.

Shri C. D. Pande: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is indeed a great paradox that in the developmental economy we have come to a stage where things are not moving as we had planned. The hon. speaker just before me gave a very lucid picture of what is envisaged and what policy is being followed by the Government and what co-operation he is expecting from friends on all sides. I hope that his hopes will be fulfilled. But I have something to suggest to the Government about which he himself naturally could not have said anything.

We are, in fact, suffering from a conflict of ideologies. If we rationalise and modernise factories and introduce modern looms then our friends on this side feel that it is a capitalist move and it is only for the sake of profits that that is being done. This point has been largely and wholly answered by all the speakers and lately by Shri Shah, but I want to tell these friends and particularly to Shri Banerjee, who spoke yesterday, and Shri Dange, who spoke this morning, though they thought that they were making a good point, that in 1951 we were exporting 1,100 million yards and today we have come down to 500 million yards. The thing is that the year 1951 was a year or those were the years just after the war. There was no competition whatsoever.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): War was over much earlier.

Shri C. D. Pande: I know that. The after effects of war continued till even 1953 or 1954 in many countries. Lancashire had not that capacity to devote itself to further production of cotton textiles. Germany was not in the picture. Industrial China was not the same as the situation in 1951. I recovery from the disasters of war. Therefore the situation in 1958 is not born at all. Japan was struggling for want to emphasise that the situation is serious. It is not enough if I say that it was a different situation—and the situation is different. We have to meet the present situation. If we

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have fallen down from 1,000 million yards to 500 million yards, we must search as to what can be done to rehabilitate ourselves. We should not be satisfied to stop at 500 million yards because according to our Plan, we had contemplated a very high production of cloth and a very high figure of export of cloth. Nothing has been realised so far.

In this connection I would also like to tell the Government that in our Plan itself there has been some conflict. I think the Plan in a way has been wrongly planned because it is more or less a programme of things that we want to achieve rather than a Plan. Had it been a Plan, today after seven years of two Plans we would have achieved the targets that we aimed at and the targets that we thought should be aimed at for the country. We were even thinking at one time of having 20 yards of consumption of cloth per capita. Later on we reconciled ourselves to 17½ yards and now the situation is such that we might not go beyond 16 yards.

An Hon. Member: 14 yards.

Shri C. D. Pande: 16 yards. I remember it because according to present day figures it works out to 16 yards. Even if it is 16 yards and it does not go to 18 yards I am sorry for it. Then what should be done?

I think our Plan has been in a way lopsided. We have devoted too much attention to two or three items. Of course, those items are absolutely necessary. They are all things of national pride and if they are successful that will rejuvenate this country. But that means that the three huge steel plants and a few river valley projects have taken our attention from everything else. We have neglected the consumer industry altogether. We thought that it does not matter if our production of cotton cloth falls. Today the result is that instead of rising we are going downward. We had come to a stage when we thought that we were going to succeed highly and that we will go from strength to strength but 1956 happened to be a year when things came to a plateau. We wanted to rise further and further but now we are worried as to how to maintain at that level From 5,500 million yards of cloth, this year the production has come down to 4,800 million yards. It is not only shortage in the export trade but it is shortage in the entire internal production itself.

This shortage is not confined to textile production alone. Even in cement where our target was 14 million tons and we have already succeeded in establishing a capacity of 7 million tons, i.e., 70 lakh tons of cement is being manufactured today, till last year or two years ago a great deal of scarcity of cement had been there. Today the capacity to produce cement which is half the capacity that we wanted to have is not being utilised. That means that there is something wrong. Either the capacity to produce is not rising according to the production or we have planned too high. Whatever may be the reason this points out to the fact that we have not co-ordinated the targets on the one side and the possibility of achieving those targets on the other. If they are not co-ordinated, a time may come when if you produce even 10 million tons of cement there will be a glut in the cement market and if you produce 6,000 million yards of cloth there may be glut in the cloth market. As it is, cloth is not being lifted. Then what should be done?

There are two ways of solving this question. One is that we should adopt immediate measures. As far as the long-term measure is concerned, nothing can be better than what Shri Shah has suggested. He has appealed to the workers and in case it comes to that he should force the indigenous

industry also to minimise their profits at least in that part of the production which goes for export.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That will not be done.

Shri C. D. Pande: That will be done and that is being done. You do not see that. Even today we are having harsh measures. We are harsh according to democratic standards but we are having these things and the country is supporting the Government for those things. If need comes we will go further.

Shri Ranga agreed with Shri Dange and he thought that this is a very socialistic step that all the mills and automatic looms should be in the public sector and run by the State. It is known that the State is already too full in its work and cannot take this work. This is not in our programme. That can be rectified. If the entire production of the automatic looms is stipulated to be taken from the industry and sold through the State Trading organisation or any private organisation, if it goes to the export market, what is the harm? You can also have a close scrutiny of the cost of production in that type of cloth that is exported You have to limit the profits even if it comes to that. If today the margin of profit is 10 per cent in textiles, limit it to 2 per cent or 3 per cent. At the same time, I ask Shri Nagi Reddy and others who are there, why don't you agree to this question. When he says that it is possible to modernise and rationalise and introduce automatic looms without retrenchment, yet, you do not agree because you feel that any success of the Plan or the success of the Government will not be to your advantage. Otherwise, I find no reason whatsoever, if no retrenchment takes place, why they should not . . . *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member sure that he will be able to persuade them to his view?

Shri C. D. Pande: When the Communist Party comes to the Parliament I take it they have an open mind. If they have not got it, we are sorry for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he should address the Chair.

Shri C. D. Pande: The other question is, how can we put through the long term programme as adumbrated by Shri Manubhai Shah. That would succeed. There is another programme. We cannot wait for two or three years, because Shri Manubhai's remedy will take three years to bear fruit. We have done in the past one thing, that is, we tried to export about 50,000 tons of sugar. I accept that there should be this effort to export. But, the cost at which it was exported was too high. In getting Rs. 2 crores of foreign exchange, we spent or the Government left out or gave up a sum of Rs 1½ crores. That is, 75 per cent was given up to secure Rs. 2 crores of foreign exchange. Of course, we are in need of foreign exchange. We must have it. But, I think we purchased foreign exchange at an exceedingly high premium. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members on this side should not get disappointed yet.

Shri C. D. Pande: What we should do, is this. Of course, I support it and we did well in exporting 50,000 tons of sugar. If instead of sugar we had taken this step even for tea in time, for jute in time and for textiles in time, perhaps, we would have got Rs. 20 or 30 or 40 crores of exchange for a far less sum proportionately. Because, here, we purchased, in technical terms, foreign exchange at a premium of 75 per cent. I think if we spend 10 per cent in tea or textiles or anything else which is exported, we can get a higher return as far as foreign exchange is concerned. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government to do away with all the restrictions that

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they have imposed on exports. Even, today, if a man wants to export, whether the article is in the export list or not, he has to get permission. Now you see in the papers that permission is granted without much difficulty. But, there is the question of shippers. You ask, are you a regular shipper, in the list of people who are general exporters. I say, you make it free and free so that everybody who has got the capacity to enter into the market, should get into that and do his best as the hon. Minister appealed. Every manufacturer in this country should also be an exporter to some extent at least. If that is so, under the present rules you cannot do that, because there are restrictions. The restrictions should be removed. There should be encouragement.

The labour people should also forego as far as possible their demand for bonus, etc. on such portion of the earnings where there is no profit allowed to the industrialists. I tell you, even the States have to contribute something for the success of this Plan. I was surprised the other day when the hon. Minister of Agriculture said in this House that Assam cannot give up one anna per pound on tea because it is the producing State. If it passes through Assam, it must pay one anna per pound. The Bengal Government cannot give up one anna because it also passes through Calcutta. If a commodity passes through two or three States and every State thinks in this way, it is to the detriment of the national interests We must get some foreign exchange by selling tea at competitive prices in the foreign markets. Our Assam friends scramble for one anna and our Bengal friends get one anna or even two annas. export duty of 25 naya paise or 26 Government also still maintain an naya paise. A time will come when even the States will have to make some sacrifice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the dividend of the Tea companies?

Shri C. D. Pande: They also; I never support that the tea companies should be making enormous profits. They should cut down their profits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not mature into a conversation.

Shri C. D. Pande: The States also have to make a sacrifice. It is a matter for everybody. I say, even the consumer has to make some sacrifice, because if we want to subsidise for exports to foreign countries, somebody must bear it. In sugar, we have willingly taken upon ourselves to pay one rupee or eight annas more. In the same manner, we should be willing to pay more for the textiles consumed in this country, so that we may export more textiles, more tea, more jute. These are the three things on which we can concentrate. Today our level of export trade is Rs. 590 crores. It was Rs 700 crores two or three years ago. We can go to Rs. 800 crores in two or three years I hope the co-operation of all the people in this country and all the Members in this House will be forthcoming to the appeal made by Shri Manubhai Shah

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, our foreign trade has fallen this year by Rs. 100 crores. It has been a matter of great distress to all of us. It is only natural. If we see the figures, in 1951, our export trade was to the tune of Rs. 761·6 crores In 1957, it came down to Rs 600·1 crores I would like to ask the Government how is it that before our First Five Year Plan, our export trade was much more than what it is after the First Plan? During those five years we imported new machinery and new things How is it that our export trade has gone down? What are the reasons? That is a matter, I submit, for the consideration of the Government Undoubtedly, in the year 1957, we imported goods to the tune of Rs. 900 crores. To meet our balance of trade, if we do not export our goods outside, perhaps we

will be pauper. For this, every individual in this country, labour, millowners, and factory owners, should put their heads together and make some sacrifice for the country. I remember, some years ago, in England, labour came forward to put in one hour more. The textile and other factory owners also sacrificed their profits. But, what do we find in our country? Every labour union, whether it be a congress-minded union or a communist-minded union or a socialist-party-minded union, is only asking one thing: more pay, more dearness allowance and other facilities. They never say that they should put in a certain amount of work. Unless labour puts in the minimum or standard amount of work in industry, I do not think we shall be able to compete in foreign markets.

Much has been said about the textile industry on both sides. Both the millowners' and the extreme Communist viewpoints have been put forward, but I would like to place certain figures for the consideration of this House. In 1939 the average monthly wage for 26 days was Rs. 35-6-0. In 1956 it came to Rs. 118-10-0. So, we see that there is an increase in the earning of labour. In 1940, 4 90,815 workers were engaged in the textile industry and the output was 1,276 million lbs. of yarn and 4,092 million yards of cloth. In 1956 labour had increased to 8.06.702—nearly double—but the yield did not increase proportionately. It was 1.671 million lbs. of yarn and 5.306 million yards of cloth. This shows only one thing, that though there has been an increase in the expenses of production, production has not increased to that extent.

We have to increase our production and reduce our cost. I do not say that fair wages should not be paid to labour, but I do say that a fair amount of work must be put in by labour, and the labour unions must look to that matter as is done in Russia, China and other places. There, if a labourer does not put in a certain amount of work, he is lashed. In our country, the only encouragement given by the labour unions is: less work, more pay and more strikes. I think this way we cannot progress.

Shri Jadhav: What about the margin of profit to the millowners?

Shri P. R. Patel: That is not out of my mind. The millowners do not deserve the credit of the independent country of India. In 1955 they imported Rs. 53·50 crores worth of raw cotton from foreign countries, and exported cotton piecegoods worth Rs. 57·78 crores. It means that the import of raw cotton was more or less equal to the export of piecegoods. In 1956 our import of raw cotton was Rs. 53·59 crores and our export Rs. 57·32 crores. So in relation to the import of cotton from foreign countries, our export is meagre, and if our millowners are allowed to import foreign cotton to the detriment of the Indian agriculturist and yet are not able to export much, what is the good of allowing them to import foreign cotton? Why should they not be asked to use Indian cotton? If at all they want foreign cotton for the production of fine and superfine cloth, the condition must be laid down that the goods produced out of it should be exported and not allowed to be sold in the country.

Our export has been mostly in medium and coarse varieties. In 1956 cotton piecegoods were exported to the tune of 747 million yards out of which medium was 517 million yards, coarse was 191 million yards, while fine 22 million yards and superfine only 17 million yards. This shows that our export is not much of fine and superfine varieties. Then, why should we allow import of foreign cotton?

There are reasons for so much export of coarse and medium piecegoods. Some days back, the hon. Minister must be aware of it, the All-India Millowners' Federation

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submitted a memorandum in Bombay to the Wage Committee in which they said that the reason why they were able to export coarse and medium cloth was that they got local cotton at a very cheap rate. They could not export fine and superfine varieties because foreign cotton was not cheap. So, these people were able to export coarse and medium varieties at the cost of the agriculturists of the country, and the Government which boasts of doing much good to the cultivators does much harm to them and looks to the interests of the millowners. Government must look into the matter and if possible restrict the import of foreign cotton.

Today what do we find? In my constituency, which is a Kalyan cotton growing area, the millowners have got the monopoly and they are the only buyers. We cannot export outside. Government is not pleased to allow us exports. The result is that bales in thousands are lying in the godowns unsold. The millowners do not buy. The next season is coming very near and the prospects of the next season are very bright. If the millowners do not buy and if it cannot be exported, who will be the sufferers? But the policy of the Government is only to appease the millowners or rather to see that they are in a better position. A policy must be accepted by Government that at the beginning of the season the millowners must be asked to buy a certain number of bales, and if they do not buy within a month, export must be allowed. Let them close their mills if they like. If they do not buy our Indian cotton in time, why should the farmers suffer? I do not understand.

There is one thing that the hon. Minister has said, which I could not understand. I have referred to it already. He said that facilities for importing foreign cotton have also been provided subsequently on the recommendation of the cotton textile mills' federation. It is for export that these facilities have been given. But I do say that these facilities are used not for export, but for fine and superfine cloth to be sold in the Indian market at higher rates, and thus to make more money.

Shri Jadhav: They create conditions of scarcity also.

Shri P. R. Patel: The policy of the Governments requires to be changed. Government have also stated that if we are able to export more of our agricultural goods, we can increase our exports. Naturally, it is true. I would say that even after the Second Plan, even after our steel plants go into production, we would not be able to export our manufactured goods outside the country, because China will be a competitor, and other countries also would be there to compete with us. It will be the consumers in our own country who will keep these new plants working.

So, I would submit that let us concentrate our attention on increase in agricultural production. And how can it be done? Will it be done by speeches? Will it be done by resolutions? Will it be done by giving high hopes? Some days back, some fifteen-man committee of the AICC decided that incentive floor price should be guaranteed to the farmers, but nothing has been done. Our Government do not become wise even after the advice given to them by the experts coming from the World Bank. The World Bank experts also advised Government in the same way. I would just read out one line from their report. They have stated, in regard to agriculture:

> "It is difficult to believe that agricultural production in India is not generally responsive to price incentive, and recent experience certainly suggests that the sharp fall in foodgrain prices after the record harvest in 1953-54 almost certainly had something to do with the poor production in the two subsequent years.".

So, when the prices of foodgrains went down, the production also went down. When the prices go up, there is incentive, and the farmers produce more. They have also stated:

> "Specific price supports operate at present only for sugar and cotton, and production of both these crops has risen during the past five years at a rate well above the average for the agricultural production as a whole."

So, the advice given is that the agriculturist should be guaranteed an incentive floor price. Are Government prepared to do that at the earliest possible moment? Without doing it, I do not think a thousand and one speeches, or I would say, even much more, would yield more fruit and more production in agriculture.

Shri Oza (Zalawad): It was time that both the country and the House were taken into confidence by Government about the recent trends in the export trade, because we are rightly concerned over the drop in our export trade. Criticisms were advanced in this House, and observations were made even outside, about our export trade; and one was worried, and sometimes vaguely irritated that Government was not taking appropriate steps to see that our export trade looked up.

After having heard the speeches of the hon. Minister and his junior colleague, I agree with him and the whole position has been aptly summarised in these words in the statement that was circulated to us:

> "True, we cannot afford to be complacent, but I would also like to suggest that we need not at the same time feel unduly depressed by the disheartening experience of the nine months ending June, 1958.".

One feels assured, particularly when these words are coming from the mouth of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri whom we hold in high esteem for his characteristic modesty and transparent sincerity.

Shri S. A. Dange, the leader of the Communist group, chastised Government for linking up the economy of this country with what he styled as countries with capitalist economy. My hon. friends Shri Ghose and Shri Manubhai Shah have appropriately replied to this contention of his. But, as we all know, we did send a trade delegation both to USSR and to the Eastern European countries, and we tried to adopt what trade we could undertake with them also. As was pointed out, if we were to benefit by our external trade, it must be of a diversified character. We must indulge in these trades with as many countries as may be possible for us. Therefore, I do not think we have done anything wrong; particularly, since we are an under-developed country and we want to develop our country, and we want aid from all quarters and from all sources, we cannot afford to shut our doors to particular blocs or particular types of countries which my hon. friend characterises as having capitalist economy.

Is it that this situation has developed all of a sudden? Were we quite unaware of this situation arising, when we undertook such a heavy programme of industrialisation when we framed our Second Five Year Plan? If we look at the Second Five Year Plan, we shall find that that was not at all the case; on the contrary, we were fully aware that, after all, these things would be highly uncertain and a time might come when we might have to face such a situation. This is what the Second Plan has to say in this matter.

> "Estimates of foreign exchange earnings and requirements over a period of five years cannot be made with any great precision. There are many uncertainties in the situation. Several of India's important export commodities, such as tea, jute goods and manganese ore are subject to sharp fluctuation in demands."

[Shri Oza]

So, we were quite aware that we might have to face such adverse turns during the Second Five Year Plan period. While assessing the trends in the export trade at a particular period, I think that we have always to keep in our minds certain developments, both internal and external, of that particular period. We should not get depressed because in rupees our export trade goes down at a particular time, and I do not think that by comparing figures we can criticise Government, that when the export figures are high we could claim credit but when the figures go down we have to criticise Government for not taking appropriate steps. On the contrary, it may happen that when the export has reached a peak figure of Rs. 1,000 crores, Government may not justifiably take credit for it, but when it is a low figure, it can take credit for having taken all appropriate steps to maintain it and to step it up further.

When we talk of export trade we have always to keep in mind two things. The State has to play a particular role and private enterprise has also to play a particular role. All the commodities we export are produced in the private sector. The State can only play a promotional role in giving all facilities, institutional, procedural and others, to see that export trade is streamlined and does not experience any difficulties. Judging from this standard, can we find any fault with the Government for not having taken steps to see that all the impediments in the way of export trade are removed. As has been revealed in the statement circulated to us and the speech made by the hon. Minister yesterday, we find that all possible steps have been devised by Government to see that export trade does not suffer from any hindrance, but on the contrary feels encouraged to undertake even certain risks. We have devised as many as 7 or 8 institutions to see that the export trade of the country goes up and I think we should congratulate Government on having taken all these appropriate steps.

While on this point, I would refer to the Export Risks Insurance Corporation. I have not yet come across any report about the activities of this Corporation and I do not know what role it is playing in promoting the export trade of the country. I do not know what percentage of export trade is covered by this Corporation, what premium they charge and whether these facilities are properly utilised by private entrepreneurs. We shall be thankful to Government if they take us into confidence about the activities of the Corporation.

We have heard various views on the floor of the House about labour not playing their role properly and about the need for rapid rationalisation to bring down the cost of production. We have also heard criticisms from friends who take part in trade union activities that the private sector or the entrepreneur is not playing his role patriotically. But the truth lies somewhere in between. As has been pointed out by the Minister of Industry, rationalisation without tears has got to be accepted. If we want to compete in foreign markets, we cannot get along with obsolescence in machinery. We have got to make it as modern as possible, but since our country is also facing a huge problem of unemployment, it should be without retrenchment and after taking labour into confidence on certain terms and conditions, namely, the profits which would result from rationalisation are shared between management and labour. If this policy is accepted, I think both sides will have little to grudge. We are very happy to learn from the Minister of Industry that an agreement has been arrived at between all the important trade unions and Government and employers that there will be no difficulty in installing the most modern machinery in the textile industry.

There was a suggestion made about exporting groundnut—and its products to foreign countries.

15.44 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY *in the Chair*]

Fundamentally, I have little objection to that. But I would urge Government to always keep in mind and see that the internal prices do not go up, because after all, this is the only oil which is available to the poor people for the fat content in their diet. If the prices go up due to export policy, the poor people will be deprived of what fat they get from this item. So I think Government should always keep in mind the necessity to see that when they allow export of groundnut and its products, it should be only upto a particular limit and not beyond.

With our heavy past commitments and an ambitious Plan ahead, we have got to remain export-conscious, as has been pointed out by so many friends here Countries like UK and Japan which have very little home market are trying to push up their exports by all devices. Also since we have taken to a huge development programme, we shall have to import heavy machinery and equipment and we have got to pay back for them by pushing up our exports. So we have got to enter into the export market. But I do not know whether we can adopt the same aggressive policies adopted by other countries. References were made to the policy of China. I have also heard that in a particular country China has submitted a tender '10 per cent less than the lowest bid' Whatever may be the lowest bid, they will charge 10 per cent less. That way they are trying to enter the world market. When criticism is levelled here that we are asking our people to pay higher prices for sugar and selling sugar at a very low rate in foreign markets, I think we should also bear in mind that if we want to step up our exports we shall also have, with certain safeguards, to adopt a policy somewhat on these lines. The two safeguards that have to be kept in view are that we should see that inflationary trends are not further developed. If we do not keep proper checks and balances under this policy, inflation will be further accentuated and our poor people will stand to suffer. The second safeguard is that we should see that it may not lead to consumer resistance. If consumer resistance takes place, I am afraid so many of our mills will be closed and there will be widespread unemployment. With these two safeguards, I think we should adopt all methods for promoting our export trade in whatever countries possible.

The Minister of Industry has urged industrialists in this country to shake off their old notions and play their role properly. Let us hope that at this critical juncture of our country, they will also rise to the occasion and see that the management is in the interest of the industry, that the profit motive is subordinated and all steps are taken to see that the country is out of its troubles. So also labour should play its role in this spirit. This should be done if we want to step up our exports and see that our developmental activities are not hampered.

So I think the hon. Ministers deserve congratulations on having taken us into confidence and allayed some of our apprehensions. As I said in the beginning, every now and then when questions were asked on the floor of the House and observations made in the country, one was feeling rather depressed and getting irritated that the Government had not played their role properly. But now I am convinced that there is no room for depression or irritation. We need not be complacent; at the same time, we need not feel depressed. Things are looking up and we will turn the corner and again our export trade will assume the position it had in the past.

Kumari M. Vedakumari (Tiruttani): While discussing export trade, it is

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

necessary to remember that it is intimately connected with Indian economy also. A favourable balance of trade is always an impetus to development plans while an adverse balance of payments position is always an impediment to the progress of the country which ultimately suffocates the economy with inhibitions and limitations.

All our people were discussing about 'isms' and ideologies, leaving the ground on which we stand and for which we have come here. Some people speak about recession in capitalist countries and are telling us: why not go to the socialist countries and export our commodities to them? That is very good to hear. But when we actually go into the problem, we find that the salient question we are discussing is how to promote our export trade. The hon. leader of the Communist Group, when he was speaking, mentioned that we were exporting almost all the textiles in 1950, so why not export them now? I do not see any reason at all behind that argument. The conditions in the world market are changing and we are facing competitors in every commodity, tobacco, textiles, tea or jute. The whole thing is changing now. Bringing all our past experiences and putting them together here in the discussions, we do not see any reason behind that argument.

While speaking about promotion of export trade the hon. Member was saying why not we export to socialist countries. That is very good. We do not have any bias or prejudice towards countries to which we are exporting. We are trying whatever means are available to diversify our export trade. We are exploring all the possible ways to find new markets and to establish connections with new countries.

Recently, we had an agreement with Russia also for 5 years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why textiles were not included in that list. Textiles are very conspicuous by their absence. Because Russia is also importing from Egypt and other countries and because we are having controlled demand for it, I think, if this item also were included in the agreement with Russia some of our problems may be lessened. He was mentioning about the recession in capitalist countries. We know what socialist economy is; we know what capitalist economy is and he need not tell us all the fundamentals about economy. We have approached the people with a particular economy and they have given us their votes. We have told them that we are following a mixed economy. Now, the hon. Member is asking for the isms and ideologies and the reasons behind. Whatever our isms may be the problem before us is how to promote our export trade, how to establish new markets.

I think ours is the only country which is having trade with other countries without any prejudice towards other countries. The hon. Member himself, while speaking was mentioning that there is no demand at all in Russia for tea. When we export anything to any country that commodity should be in demand in that country. One cannot go on exporting a commodity to a socialist country which is not at all needed there. Isms and ideologies won't come in our way—in the way of our export trade.

There are so many problems we have to take into account in our international trade. Increased competition is coming and the quality of the commodity is also coming in. We are facing in our country increased cost of production. We are having a developing economy and we have to face a lot of things. They are only obsessed with automatisation. They accept it in principle but when the practical application comes they differ.

Whatever may be mismanegement in the mills, the exploitation by the mill owners, we are doing our best to develop our export trade and we are giving so many concessions. Our Government have done all that they can do to promote export.

I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. When we are talking of export, we must think of the cost of production of the commodity also. Let us take the three major commodities, tea, jute and textiles. In Assam some of the tea gardens are closing and what is the step Government is taking to prevent that? What is the scientific approach they have made? They must find out other alternatives to open the tea gardens. Whether some gentleman is managing here and some other gentleman must come and manage it or whether it should be in the public sector or in the private sector is not the problem. We have accepted mixed economy. Whatever we suggest here should be constructive.

We have been talking about ideologies here. When we think of the export trade one thing to which we should give serious attention is the European common market. How far our exports will be affected by the formation of the European common market has also to be considered. We will be very much affected with regard to our export to European countries because 55 per cent of our export trade is to the so-called European countries, that is, the common markets. The Export Promotion Committee also recommended that this should be considered seriously and discussed. Government should give serious consideration to the effect on our export trade by the formation of common markets.

In dealing with the several aspects of export trade the Promotion Committee also recommended the study of the price level of commodities as a very important item for consideration. Unless we attach much value and lay great emphasis on production values also, we are not going to be benefited by the reduction in some excise duty or sales tax or railway freight or anything like that.

We are going to develop our country; we are going to have so many projects and plans in the future. Whatever may be our Plans we have to import capital goods and industrial raw material. Whatever may be the extent of raw material available in our country we are going to develop to such an extent that we may still have to import some raw material. So, when we take into consideration our export trade, we have to take into consideration also our costs of production.

In jute we see the farmers facing so many troubles. A maund is selling at about Rs. 25/-. Then, how can the farmer have an incentive? We have to go deep into the root of the problem, and see what are the fundamental impediments. If we see what are the impediments to our foreign trade we have to go into the cost of the commodity. After all we have to process. In processing we have got the automatisation, the mill owners and all that. We have to take into account the cost of production. Ours is a developmental economy and we have resorted to deficit financing. It has got inflationary tendencies also. We have to combat that also. Unless the farmer produces a commodity we cannot export it. So, the root of the matter should be tackled.

The Export Promotion Committee recommending about the export of tobacco said that in Andhra Pradesh we have the largest producers of Virginia tobacco. So a cigarette factory should also be established in our country because cigarettes will have a good market in foreign countries. Government should take this into consideration and the processing should be done in Andhra Pradesh and a factory should be established there.

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

Another thing I would like to mention is about the pooling of quotas. I entirely agree with the recommendation made by the Promotion Committee. We are giving some quotas to displaced persons and to co-operative socieites. These people are giving their quotas to some established shippers on commission basis. According to law, these people should not have such transactions. But, in order to promote export trade, if needed, we should amend the law and thus encourage the co-operative societies and displaced persons also to have this commission basis in the export of commodities.

We have to look to the productivity aspect also. Our production should be successful. I think productive schemes can be introduced. Whenever we speak about wages, unemployment, mismanagement or exploitation of mill owners etc. we have to look to the productivity aspect of the problem also. Everybody is arguing only for the vested interests. Some people are arguing for the producers; some are for the consumers; some for the employees and some for the employers. But what is the result? We have to see that productivity rises. Unless labour increases its productivity, there is no other alternative or solution for our economy. We have to lay emphasis on the aspect of productivity also.

16 hrs.

I would like to mention one thing more—it is about the discount rate. It should always be below the bank rate. Some people may misunderstand me and say that I am supporting the private sector or something like that. Whatever it may be, we have to forget the sectors when it is a question of export trade and we have to see what are the ways of promoting the export trade, whatever may be the vested or group interests behind the export trade. If the discount rate is kept below the bank rate, it will give an impetus to the export trade.

श्री अजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय द्वारा रक्खे गये प्रस्ताव पर अपना यह स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव पेश कर रहा हूं :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present trends in the export trade of India, and the state of the textile industry which contributes materially to that trade, expresses its very deep concern at the declining trend in our export trade and the shrinkage of our traditional export market in textiles, tea and other goods.

This House is of the definite opinion that the Government have miserably failed to take adequate steps to maintain the volume of our export trade in tact. This House recommends to the Government that a Committee of Members of Parliament belonging to both Houses of Parliament assisted by technical experts be appointed immediately to go into the matter thoroughly and suggest ways and means by which the situation could be set right."

कल से इस विषय पर जो वादविवाद चल रहा है, उससे स्पष्ट हो गया है कि निर्यात का जो काम है उसमें न सिर्फ सरकार की ही लापरवाही रही एक तरह से बल्कि उन हितों का भी बहुत स्वार्थ रहा जो हमेशा यह ध्यान रखते हैं कि उन को लाभ होता रहे। मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस समस्या की तरफ सदन का जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिये था, उतना ध्यान अभी नहीं जा रहा है। जो टेक्सटाइल के मालिक हैं, जो एक तरह से वस्त्र उद्योग के संचालक हैं, उनकी तरफ से वस्त्र के उद्योग पर कितना खर्च होता है, इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा

है, न देश के लोग ही इस बात को जानते हैं कि टेक्सटाइल उद्योग की तरह से जितना मुनाफा दिखाया जा रहा है, उनको उतना ही मुनाफा होता है या उससे कहीं ज्यादा मुनाफा उनकी तरफ से कर लिया जाता है। एक माननीय मित्र ने सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित किया कि टेक्सटाइल उद्योग के जो संचालक है वह अपने नातेदारो और रिश्तेदारो की उन मे रख कर उनको भारी भारी तनख्वाहें दिया करते है। यह सही है, लेकिन इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर एक बात है और वह यह है कि अभी तक सरकार को पूरी तस्वीर नही मालूम है कि किस तरह से इन मुनाफो में मैनेकमेलिंग होती है। कुछ इस तरह के मुनाफे कर लिये जाते हैं जो कागज पर पूरी तरह से नही आते है, और उन का बहुत बडा हाथ एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड के कम होने में रहता है। हमारा मुनाफा जिस तरह से बढना है उसके हिसाब से जितना निर्यात बढना चाहिये वह उतना नही बढ़ पाया है। इसलिये इधर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार से वस्त्र उद्योग मे, वस्त्र उद्योग के संचालक कितना मुनाफा कर रहे है, इस की पूरी जाच पडताल हो। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि वस्त्र उद्योग जाच समिति ने इस बारे में विशेष ध्यान नही दिया है। इसको बेज बोर्ड पर छोड दिया गया कि वह इस को देख लेगा लेकिन मै समझता हू कि वेज बोर्ड भी इस बात की तरफ उतना ध्यान नही दे पाया है जितना कि देना चाहिये था। इस बारे में पूरी जांच पड़ताल की जानी चाहिये कि वस्त्र उद्योग किस तरह से मुनाफा किया जा रहा है, और क्या वह मुनाफा जायज है ? अगर वह जायज नही है तो उसको कम करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

हम आम तौर से इस उद्योग के निर्यात से ६५ करोड़ रुपया विदेशी विनियोग पैदा कर लेते है जो कि हमारी कुल निर्यात का करीब १२ परसेंट होता है। लेकिन जितने ही कदम उठाये जावें, यह विचारणीय विषय है कि क्या यह सम्भव है कि इस निर्यात को इस रेट पर हमेशा कायम रखा जा सके क्योंकि वस्त्र जो है वह हमारे कन्ज्यूमर के उपयोग में आता है, उपभोक्ता सामान में आता है, और हर मुल्क जो पिछड़ा हुआ रहता है, चाहता है कि वह अपने यहां इस उद्योग को कायम करे। इस लिये निकट भविष्य में ही हमें इस के अतिरिक्त और भी समस्याओ का सामना करना पडेगा। हो सकता है कि अभी बहुत ज्यादा कमी न हो, लेकिन दस बीस साल में इस तरह की बात हो सकती है कि कही इस तरह से एक्सपोर्ट हो ही न सके। तब क्या होगा ? इस लिये सब से मुख्य समस्या यह है कि वस्त्र उद्योग की तरफ तो ध्यान दिया ही जाय, बल्कि पूरा ध्यान जाय कि हम अपनी निर्यात को कैसे कायम रख सकते है। जो पुरानी चीजें आ रही है, जैसे वस्त्र है, चाय है, जूट है, उन की तरफ तो पूरा ध्यान रखा ही जाय। लेकिन इस के अलावा और भी चीज हो सकती है जिन का निर्यात कर के हम देश के लिये वैसा इकट्ठा कर सकते है, विदेशी विनिमय पैदा कर सकते है। लेकिन इधर भी सरकार का ध्यान नही जा रहा है। मै यह नही कहता कि बिल्कुल ध्यान नही जा रहा है, ध्यान जा रहा है और जाना ही चाहिये। लेकिन यह देखना चाहिये कि जितना निर्यात हमारा होता रहा है उतना कायम ही न रहे बल्कि उस से अधिक हो तो अच्छा है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि निकट भविष्य में जब यह निर्यात इस गति से कायम नही रह सकेगा तब क्या होगा। इस बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिये।

नई चीजो का निर्यात हुआ है लेकिन वह निर्यात भी जाना चाहिये पब्लिक सेक्टर में। वह न हो कर उसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे दिया जाता है। आगरा से जूते का बहुत निर्यात हुआ। जनता यह सोच रही है कि जूते का निर्यात प्राइवेट व्यक्तियो के हाथो में दे दिया गया और प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों के द्वारा निर्यात

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

होने की वजह से बहुत सा माल इस तरह का चला गया जो खराब था। उस के खराब होने की वजह से न सिर्फ हमारी बदनामी हुई बल्कि हमारी निर्यात की प्रतिष्ठा भी गिरी। कुछ और भी नये काम हैं जो यह देश आगे बढ़ा सकता है। एक चूड़ी का उद्योग है। इस देश के बाहर भी कुछ इस तरह के लोग हैं जिन के लिये हम इस का निर्यात कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं मानता हूं कि इस से शायद करोड़, दो करोड़ रुपये की ही विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन होगा, लेकिन इस से आप अपने निर्यात में डाइवर्सिफिकेशन कर सकते हैं। इन सब बातों को हमें ठीक से देखना पड़ेगा। हम सिर्फ एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल को ही न कायम कर दें और उस से काम चलाने की कोशिश करें, बल्कि इन सारी चीजों को ठीक से कर के हम अपने काम को और आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की ही तरफ अगर मैं ध्यान दिलाऊं तो यह जान कर आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि इस उद्योग में कितना घोटाला होता है। जब भी इस तरह की आवाज उद्योग की तरफ से आती है कि इस का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है, इस का उत्पादन व्यय बढ़ रहा है, या किसी तरह से इतनी कीमत हो रही है कि उद्योग उसे बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता तो सरकार की तरफ से रिबेट दिया जाता है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर दी जाती है। अगर यह करना इतना आवश्यक हो कि उस के बिना काम न चल सकता हो तो वह निर्यात को कायम रखने के लिये जरूर किया जाय लेकिन देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या इस की वास्तव में आवश्यकता भी है। जैसा आज सुबह इस सदन में कहा गया कि हमें देखना चाहिये कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने से क्या उपभोक्ता तक उसका लाभ पहुंचता है। यह भी देखने की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि चूंकि इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता तभी यह स्थिति पैदा कर दी जाती है कि एक न एक मिल बन्द रहती है। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी जाती है कि मिल बन्द हो, मजदूर बेकार हों, उत्पादन घटे, निर्यात में कमी आये। लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करने वालों को मजबूर किया जाना चाहिये कि उनकी मिल बन्द न रहे। मैं चाहूंगा कि उद्योग मंत्री श्री मनुभाई शाह ने जो अपने विचार व्यक्त किये, उन को वाकई में अमल में लाया जाय। जब कभी हमारे मिनिस्टर भाषण देते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि वे अपोजीशन बेंचेज से बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन जब काम करने का सवाल आता है तो जो रेड टेप चला आ रहा है वह उस में फंस जाते हैं, और साल दो साल तक उस की कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो पाती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस गति से और जिस प्रकार से यहां विचार व्यक्त किये जाते हैं मिनिस्टरों की तरफ से, उस पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाय जिस से यह अहम समस्या हल हो सके। जहां तक टेक्सटाइल के एक्स्पोर्ट का सवाल है इस समय बहुत सी टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स हैं जिन के लिये सुझाव रखा गया कि उन में रैशनलाइजेशन किया जाय। यह सुझाव बुरा नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि मैनेजमेंट जो है, उस में कहीं घोटाला हुआ है और उस घोटाले की तरफ एम्बवायरी कमेटी का जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं गया, और न सरकार का ही उस की तरफ उतना ध्यान है। इस मैनेजमेंट के घोटाले की तरफ भी अच्छी तरह से ध्यान जाना चाहिये जिस से कि बहुत सा रुपया जो कि न शेअरहोल्डर के पास पहुंच पाता है और न सरकार के पास पहुंच पाता है और मैनेजमेंट के नाम पर वह सारा रुपया इधर उधर हो जाता है उस को कम करने की कोशिश की जाय। इसलिये जहां तक रैशनलाइजेशन का सवाल है, नवीनीकरण का सवाल है, उस से कोई इनकार नहीं करता, रैशनलाइजेशन से अगर हम उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकते हैं तो उसे जरूर बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन एक बात हमेशा ध्यान में रखने की है कि रैशनलाइजेशन के नाम पर अगर रिट्रेंचमेंट होता है, छटनी होती है

मजदूरों की, तो उस से आप उस काम को कभी पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे जो कि उस का उद्देश्य है।

योजनायें बनीं। बड़ी आशायें दिलाई गईं कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो मुल्क के लोगों की आर्थिक क्षमता बढ़ेगी और क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी लेकिन जो परिणाम निकल रहा है उस को देख कर आश्चर्य होता है। सन् १९३९-४० में जहां इस देश में प्रति व्यक्ति १५·७५ अर्थात् पौने सोलह गज कपड़ा खर्च होता था या उत्पादन होता था, इतना लोग लेते थे वहां सन् १९५७ में जाकर यह सिर्फ़ १६·८ हो पाया है यानी सिर्फ़ १ गज से यह कुछ ही ज्यादा बन पाया है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि इसका क्या कारण है जब कि हमारे यहां कपड़े का स्टाक भरा पड़ा है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारी इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ मूलभूत गलतियां हैं। आप यह कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ने से क्रय शक्ति भी बढ़ेगी लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि जनता की क्रय शक्ति घटी ही है उत्पादन भले ही आपका अधिक रहा हो। कपड़ा मिलों में कपड़े की गांठें पड़ी रहती हैं और उनको कोई उठाने वाला नहीं रहता है। १८ अगस्त, १९५८ को ३३० मिलियन गज कपड़ा ऐसा था जो बिका हुआ था लेकिन मिलों से वह उठाया नही गया था क्या इसके यह मानें नहीं होते हैं कि मुल्क की जनता की क्रय शक्ति घट रही है और जब क्रय शक्ति जनता की घट रही है तो इस सारे मसले पर विचार करते समय हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि आखिर हमारी योजना में कुछ ऐसी मूलभूत गलतियां हैं जिनके कि कारण एक खास छोटे से तबके की तो आमदनी बढ़ रही है और अन्य तमाम लोगों की क्रय शक्ति घट रही है और उनकी इतनी सामर्थ्य नहीं है कि वह १६ गज कपड़ा भी खरीद सकें। इसलिये हमें जनता की क्रय शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए योजना में कुछ मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने पड़ेंगे जिससे कि यह योजना आम लोगों की योजना बन सकें और आम लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ सके और आमदनी बढ़ा कर ही आप जो यह रिसेसेशन हो रहा है और कपड़े का स्टाक बिना बिका पड़ा हुआ है, वह उठ सकता है। इसलिए जहां हमें कपड़े का काफ़ी मात्रा में निर्यात करने के लिये ध्यान देना चाहिये वहीं निर्यात करने के साथ साथ हमें अपने मुल्क में भी देखना चाहिये कि आज क्या हालत हो गई है कि १६ गज और साढ़े १६ गज प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़ा पहिनने की बात हो रही है। योजना में कहा गया कि १८ गज एक व्यक्ति को मिल सकेगा और उतना उत्पादन हम कर सकेंगे और अब साढ़े १७ गज की बात कही जाय तो इस तरह तो हम और पीछे की ओर हट रहे हैं और पीछे की ओर इसलिये हट रहे हैं क्योंकि जनता की क्रय शक्ति निरन्तर घटती जा रही है। जनता की क्रय शक्ति को बढ़ाने की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

टेक्सटाइल इनक्वायरी कमेटी की बात कही गई है कि गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ रही है इसलिये लोगों की क्रय शक्ति घट रही है। क्रय शक्ति घटने से कपड़े की खरीद में कमी हो सकती है। गल्ला और कपड़ा दोनों ही चीजें आवश्यक हैं। अब जहा तक गल्ले का सवाल है तो हमारे देश में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे रहते हैं जो कि एक समय और आधा पेट ही भोजन करके रह जाते हैं। दरअसल योजना में कुछ ऐसी मूलभूत गलतियां हैं जिनकी कि वजह से आम जनता की आमदनी घट रही है अलबत्ता एक माइनारिटी १ या डेढ़ फ़ीसदी ऐसी है जिसकी कि आमदनी जरूर बढ़ रही है। इस टेक्सटाइल उद्योग को यदि हमें अच्छे तरीके से चलाना है तो हमें पूरे मसले पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करना चाहिये और योजना में जो कुछ मूलभूत गलतिया रह गई हैं उनको सुधारना होगा ताकि लोगों की आमतौर पर आमदनी बढ़ सके और समाजीकरण हो सके और आज जो जनता की क्रय शक्ति घट रही है वह घटे नहीं।

जहां तक लूम्स और करघों के रेशनाइजेशन और आटोमेटाइजेशन का सवाल है

[श्री अजराज सिंह]

उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज के प्रगतिशील युग में नवीकरण का इस तरह की चीजों से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन इन सब का भी उद्देश्य यही होना चाहिये कि कहीं पर भी कोई आदमी जहां भी नवीकरण या रेशनलाइजेशन होता है, उसमें अगर हमारे यहां का कोई भी व्यक्ति बेकार होता है तो हमारी योजना का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होता है। जहां एक तरफ़ यह ख्याल रखें कि नवीकरण भी हो आधुनिकीकरण भी हो वहां साथ ही साथ यह खयाल भी रहे कि कोई भी आदमी बेकार न हो। जब इन दोनों चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर हम आगे बढ़ेंगे तभी हम अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे। हमें अपने इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिये जी जान से जुट जाना चाहिए और दोनों तरफ़ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह जूट और चाय उद्योग के बारे में भी आवश्यक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि वह भी निर्यात के बहुत बड़े उद्योग हैं।

यह जो डाइवरसिफ़िकेशन की बात कही जाती है तो उसके लिये मेरा कहना है कि यह डाइवरसिफ़िकेशन न सिर्फ़ मुल्कों में हो बल्कि कमोडिटीज में भी हो ताकि नई नई चीजें पैदा करके उनका बाहर निर्यात कर सकें और जाहिर है कि जब निर्यात हमारा बढ़ेगा तब विदेशी विनिमय हमें प्राप्त होगा। आज नहीं तो कल हमारा टेक्सटाइल मार्केट खत्म होगा। १०, १५ या २० साल में वह खत्म होगा। इसलिये हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये कि हम अन्य नई नई चीजें अपने देश में तैयार कर सकें और उनको बाहर निर्यात करके विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर सकें और व्यवसायिक दृष्टि से हमारा देश अन्य देशों के मुकाबले पिछड़ा हुआ देश न रहे।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Madam, I have heard the speeches of the hon. Members who preceded me, and more or less all the points which I am going to say have been dealt with by them. Probably they are more wiser and experienced than me, but still I have to say something on some of the points which have not been dealt with by them. I think if my suggestions are considered by the hon. Minister for industries they will improve, to some extent, the trade in general and also exports.

The textile industry is the biggest in the country. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry have recently taken some steps in regard to the textile industry and also tea industry. Tea industry is also one of our big industries, a big earner of foreign exchange. They have saved the textile industry. They have also saved the tea gardens which were in trouble. Still there are some things which can be done to improve further those mills which are partially closed or are closing.

While making the statement the hon. Minister has not discussed anything about the labour cost that is increasing every month. Last year the total dearness allowance amounted to Rs. 68, whereas it is now Rs. 82; that is, Rs. 14 per head more. Just now the textile industry is not in a position to bear this increasing labour cost Something should be done in this respect, otherwise the industry will close down completely and the labour force attached to it will be in trouble. Therefore, something should be done about the increasing labour wages, so that the people who are running the mills will have the surety about what they will have to pay to the labourers and they will count that for purposes of profit and loss.

Shri Tangamani: Bengal pays the lowest dearness allowance.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There is another thing. The new automatic looms are to be installed, but I have to point out that there are so many powerlooms which are not registered, which is a big handicap to the industry. On one side we are putting in new

automatic looms, and on the other side powerlooms are increasing every month without any record. The result is that one will kill the other. There are unauthorised powerlooms. Sometimes 100 powerlooms are divided into four, 25 in each row. Account will have to be taken of that. I think that practice should be stopped.

Then, although our export of cloth has gone down, still we export grey cloth and the same cloth is re-exported from Lancashire or Manchester after printing. I do not know what is the snag there. I wonder why the Misister of Commerce and Industry should not consider the installation of new plants for producing printed cloth in the existing textile mills where there is not much facility otherwise. Of course, I do not know whether such plants are manufactured in our country or not, but even if they are not manufactured here, a small amount of foreign exchange can be made available for this purpose, so that ultimately we can export printed cloth and similar material instead of grey cloth, and get foreign exchange through such export.

As regards export trade, our exports have gone down, but we should not forget that the gap between export and import is less than what it was two years back. Every country is trying to increase its export and minimize the imports. So, we cannot judge by the export figures only, but we have to consider this fact, namely, if the gap is growing less, that is a healthy sign and a healthy factor.

I would also say this. Some mistakes have been made in the past and I think we have to suffer on account of those mistakes. On jute, the duty was almost Rs. 1,500 per ton in 1952 or 1953. The effect of that imposition was that the jute mills were erected in such countries as Iran, Egypt, Burma, China and indeed everywhere. Of course, we have reduced the duty to a minimum, about Rs. 80 or something like that. Those mills had to close sometime ago and we are suffering on account of the former heavy duty.

Some hon. Members were speaking about export duty on tea. Although it has been reduced by two annas recently, and although it has reduced the difficulty to some extent, still, I would request the Minister to consider the enhancement of the export of tea in such a way that more tea could be grown in our tea gardens in India. While a duty of even four annas or six annas may be put on the export of our tea, it must be remembered that on the tea grown in East Africa, Indo-China and Ceylon, there is no such duty, and so in future, there will be a bigger competition from those countries and we will have the fear of losing the market in those countries. So, may I suggest that the export duty on our common tea should be lifted? There is no justification for such a duty as we levy at present. Already, we have lost Rs. 1,50,00,000 crores on tea and about Rs. 2 crores on sugar. While on the one hand, we have lost so much amount, on the other hand, we will have to protect our exports by levying smaller export duties. So, if we will not protect our exports and forego a small export duty, we will lose the whole market.

The hon. Member, Shri S. A. Dange, said something about the capitalist countries. I have to say that we have made mistakes. Men make mistakes. That is natural. But then, I would say this. There was a debate on the steel plants only some two or three days ago. Mistakes have been made in regard to these plants. But, if mistakes had been made—I do not know whether there were mistakes or not really—the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel took the responsibility boldly on himself at that time. I was proud to listen to him and I was glad of it. That is our heritage; our Indian heritage. Even if the other colleagues make mistakes, the new oncoming Ministers take the responsibility on themselves. I do not know where from Shri Dange gets his inspiration. If he meant some countries in the

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

west, I have to say that in those countries, if former Ministers make some mistakes, some of them are either killed or are sought after by the police or something like that. The new Ministers do not consider those actions of the former Ministers as mistakes. It happens like that in those countries. I wish Shri Dange were here.

But mistakes are there. But in other countries, at least in some countries, the new Ministers do not take the responsibility for those mistakes. The Ministers concerned are condemned. But I am glad of our heritage. Some mistakes have been definitely made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. But they have agreed that there have been collective mistakes. They are now trying to do good, and I think they have done something good. For example, if they had not taken a quick and immediate decision in regard to the duty on common tea, the 105 tea gardens or at least 50 of them in Cachar would have closed. The Government have lost about Rs. 1 crore which of course they may get back by way of income-tax; at least half of that may be got back. By their quick and immediate decision, they have safeguarded the interests of the tea gardens.

Similarly, in regard to the textile industry, although the Government could not do much, there is scope for doing good. I think that with the watch they are keeping over it, and the alertness with which they are proceeding, there is no big fear as regards the textile industry.

Another thing I would like to say. Some of the Members of Parliament who take interest in foreign affairs and in these industries have been formerly going to foreign countries to see things and learn. They were astonished to see, learn and study things in foreign countries. Now, I do not know how the foreign exchange which has been stopped totally for such journeys is made available for rich men, business men and Rajahs who go out to foreign countries along with their wives, sisters and daughters-in-law. I do not know how they get their foreign exchange. Some of them stay out with some friends as their guests. Well, I do not get a chance. I have been associated with business for about 32 years, but nobody calls me. Nobody invites me to be his guest. I have seen many rich men with their wives and even with their sons-in-law and daughters-in-law going abroad and staying as guests of somebody in America or Switzerland.

Something should be done in this regard. I would request the Government to see that some chance is given to the Members also, if it can be arranged. It will be helpful to the country, because we are watching the trends here and it may be helpful for us to do so in other countries also. We can be helpful in that way. As regards the foreign exchange involved—not much of it will be involved—perhaps some of the countries will be so good that they might spend on us also.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludiana): Madam Chairman,—

Mr. Chairman: There is such a pressure on the Chair that time has to be limited. There are several Members wishing to speak and are waiting. So, I would be very much obliged if the hon. Member confines his remarks to the most essential points.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I shall be very brief. I see the difficulty in contributing much to this debate at the fag-end of the day. But I should like to make a few suggestions and submit them for the consideration of the Ministry. There is no doubt that there is a shrinkage in exports, but I believe the picture is not so dark and dismal as some have sought to depict.

There are certain factors in the consideration of exports and these are firstly, the increased production in all sectors; secondly, austerity and

economy in the matter of internal consumption of articles that can be exported, and thirdly, tapping of foreign markets for our export, and putting them at the disposal of the exporters.

Much emphasis has been laid on textiles and correctly too, because they constitute the major item of our exports. But, as the hon. Minister knows very well, we need to increase productivity and export in all sectors, particularly in the smaller sectors. The Minister has himself been pleased to say that a certain portion of our production in each sector must be exported. Here, I would say that not much attention has been paid, of course inadvertently, to a very important sector, that is, the small-scale industries sector. I would draw his attention to the hosiery industry and a few others of this category. Let us see the hosiery industry first. The export of hosiery in 1951 was to the value of Rs. 2·13 crores. The industry is concentrated mainly in Punjab and there are about 1,200 small units working it as the Minister knows very well. The export in 1951, as I said just now, was of the value of Rs. 2·13 crores. It dwindled to Rs. 1·67 crores in 1953-54. In 1957, it has come down to 60 lakhs. You can imagine the loss to smaller units. It is certainly a small item in the export of the country, but we have to look at the small items also. What are the reasons for this fall in export as a result of the lessening of productivity? It is lack of support from the Government side.

The hon. Member who preceded me said that the Government of India must have supervision of the State policies pertaining to industries. That is the correct position. This hosiery industry is practically liquidated in Punjab, simply because of the State policy. They have put in all kinds of taxes—purchase tax, sales tax, etc.—which have practically liquidated the industry. Also, when the textiles are having a sort of rebate in the matter of railway transport, in the case of hosiery industry also a rebate or concession is necessary in Postal Rates and Railway freight when it is exported outside. The fall is certainly due to competition from Japan in South-east Asian countries, but yet there is no reason why it cannot be encouraged if proper support is given.

Similarly, in the case of sewing machine industry also, it is suffering. I am glad the hon. Minister was pleased to say in his note that we are earning quite a substantial amount through this industry. But in Punjab especially, the industry is suffering for two reasons, firstly lack of raw materials and secondly lack of assistance in the matter of standardisation. Not much raw material is needed for the purpose of giving encouragement to this industry. Yet the quota given to Punjab is very much less.

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the information of the hon. Member, we are very proud that Punjab consumes the maximum amount of steel *per capita* in small industry

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I know it; I am grateful that the hon. Minister is very much alive and he has been once or twice to Punjab, doing his best. But we need more of sympathy. In regard to the cycle industry, he knows the position very well. What is needed is austerity and economy in the matter of internal consumption to increase exports. I submit that in the case of cycle and sewing machine industries, which belong to small-scale sector, it is necessary that we give more sympathy.

Coming to textiles, out of the 13 million spindles in the country, Punjab has got about 1 lakh. Out of 400 mills and more Punjab has got four. Punjab is a cotton producing area and labour too is quite strong and available in plenty. Of course, it is in the private sector, but there is no reason why we should not take it the public sector or at least have it on a co-operative basis. From the hands of the private sector, several

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

sugar mills have been recently started and they are running on a co-operative basis in Punjab. I am not an expert in the matter of industries, but I would certainly say that Punjab, which is a cotton-producing area, needs a developing economy as other States. Government itself is contemplating to have automatic looms and it has been suggested from certain quarters that it should be in the public sector. Why not have them on a co-operative basis in Punjab, something in the north, something in the south and so on? It is quite feasible economically. My point is, why should you allow a State to depend entirely on agricultural economy? Of course, this is subject to expert advice and I hope the hon. Minister who has got sympathy with all quarters will give some attention to it.

16.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

For the purpose of increasing exports, austerity and economy in the consumption of exportable articles is very necessary, even if we have got to resort to controlled economy for that purpose. It was gratifying for me to see that the hon. Minister in his speech admitted, or rather confessed, if I may use that word, that:

> "As regards agricultural products, however, the position is somewhat different; our agricultural products, notably cotton, oil seeds, oils, oil cakes, spices, tobacco, fruits and vegetables are well-known throughout the world. But because of the rising level of demand at home, we have been unable to release sufficient surpluses for sale in overseas markets."

When we are so much short of foreign exchange, when we have got to pay for our planning, we can only pay when we earn. We can earn only when we work hard and we can work hard only on an austerity basis. Why should not the internal consumption in the country be controlled, if we want to export more. Here too, it is necessary that we should save as much as possible in order to export more. There are certain factors. The production here is not as high as in other countries. The labour produces much less here. I would draw the attention of the House to a statement made by the International Labour Organisation in one of its publications entitled *General Report: Recent Trends and Developments in the Textile Industry*:

> "In the Indian textile industry, the work load and the number of operatives tending a given number of machines, as also the production figures, show wide variations as between different centres and mills. As against an average of four to six ordinary looms handled by one operative in the United Kingdom and 32 automatic looms in the United States, the Indian operative handles a minimum of one ordinary loom and a maximum of four ordinary looms. Similarly, the maximum and minimum number of ring frame spindles handled by an Indian operative is 440 and 120 respectively as compared to an average of 800 in the United Kingdom and 1,200 in the United States."

If that is the condition of productivity of labour, we have to see how we can improve it further.

The third point relates to planning in tapping the foreign markets and providing facilities to the exporters. This is very necessary. Particularly in the small-scale industry sector, there should be advisory bodies which should tour outside for the purpose of finding markets. It should not be left to individuals, but it should be taken at the governmental level. So, I would submit that in the matter of

small-scale industries, it is very necessary that markets should be found and exports should be facilitated. These are the few observations which I wanted to make.

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall refer to one of the items of export which has not been referred to in detail by any hon. Member who preceded me, although Mr. Ranga touched upon it. I mean the handloom sector of the textile industry. Hon. Members have dealt with the mill sector in great detail.

The importance of the handloom export must be viewed not only in terms of earning of foreign exchange, but also in relation to the place that the handloom industry enjoys in the employment position of the country. It has got tremendous employment potential, and that is inherent in the very nature of it. There are 2½ million handlooms today—that is the estimate and it employs nearly 7 million people. In the mill sector, according to the figures suplied to us, nearly 800,000 workers are employed and they produce 1,600 million yards of cloth. In the Second Plan the handloom sector has to produce more than 2,000 million yards. India has an ancient tradition of trade in handlooms. There has been trade with European countries, Egypt, Far East and other countries even during the middle ages. The names of certain patterns have become traditional names, and they have got some special trade names also.

In the 20th century the area of operation has been restricted mainly to countries in the Middle East, S.W. Asia, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Nigeria. The value of exports to the traditional markets in the year 1956, according to the figure supplied by the Government, is Rs.9 crores. During the year 1957 it has dropped to Rs. 3·5 crores, and this drop is visible particularly in the case of Ceylon, Malaya and Nigeria. Regarding Burma and Ceylon, may I inform the hon. Minister that it is a matter which has to be settled between Government and Government? Because of certain import restrictions imposed by the Governments of Ceylon and Burma we are not having the desired exports to these countries. Nigeria also traditionally used to import a certain type of *lungis*, and they are mostly produced in South India. This trade is nearly 100 years old. The restriction in the export of this kind of *lungis* to Nigeria may be due to competition from other countries. That is also a matter that will have to be gone into.

The All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society, Bombay—that is the central marketing society—has got a marketing scheme for the traditional markets. It has got its emporia. But what is required is more publicity in the markets particularly in East Africa. They must also search for new markets. This House was told on several occasions that there is an increasing interest in the United States and the East European countries for these products. One survey team has also presented a very encouraging report that we will be able to expand our markets in addition to the traditional markets. So, the All-India Handloom Board must give very serious thought to this aspect of the matter.

The design centres, which are now being organised by the board, and the sample products must be made more popular. Then, India is also very rich in the consciousness of colour. So, an export corporation must be set up. This was referred to by Shri Ranga also. That corporation can act as an agency for exports to European countries, United States, USSR and other countries.

We are happy to learn that some show rooms would be set up in

[Shri Tangamani]

New York and West Germany. Some more show rooms must be set up in east European countries and also in other countries where we would like to have sale of handloom fabrics.

Then I would like to say that the handloom industry will not be able to thrive unless the protection which has been extended by the Government of India, is continued. I would only refer to a particular aspect, namely, the question of rebate which was extended to handloom goods. Previously, the rebate was given at the rate of 9 nP. Then it was reduced to 6nP. in December, 1957. There was protest from various handloom weavers' organisations and then for some time it was increased to 12 nP. Now it has again gone back to 6 nP. In this connection, I would like to mention what the Textile Enquiry Committee Report, which has been discussed threadbare in this connection, has to say about handlooms. I am quoting from page 18.

"In making our recommendations with regard to the spinning industry we have assumed that the present policy of Government of according adequate incentives to the handloom sector will continue. We have recommended for the Textile Mill Industry that no changes should ordinarily be effected in the level of excise duties during the middle of the financial year. Similarly, for the handloom industry the extent of assistance available by way of rebate should be placed on a fairly stable basis and not subjected to fluctuations at short notice. The stability of the rebate system will then enable all persons engaged in the handloom industry as also in a way in the spinning section of the Textile Industry to plan production in an adequate measure. We recommend to the Government that subject to the major policy decision in this respect and after examining the necessary data, they should announce the measure of assistance by way of rebate on an annual basis as far as possible. The Committee is informed that the All India Handloom Boards has already set up a Committee for the purpose of working out the relative competitive position of handloom *vis-a-vis*, other sectors of the Textile Industry. This investigation would help in planning the protection to the handloom industry and assisting them."

So, my point is that there should not be this fluctuation in the amount of rebate. Now, as I have already stated during the Second Plan period out of the target of 8,400 million yards the deficit of 1,700 million yards has got to be made up by this item. In this context I must say that the mill sector has not been very sympathetic towards the handloom sector. This House has passed a legislation restricting or prohibiting the manufacture of coloured *saries* and also bordered *dhoties*. What is it that we find? We find that this has been more or less bypassed by the textile industry. In the South particularly, where we have got a large number of spinning mills only, this could not come in but in Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Bombay we are told that devices are adopted to bypass this measure of legislation, viz., instead of having these bordered *dhoties* ordinary *dhoties* are manufactured and then border is put after its manufacture. The real purpose is to defeat the intention of the legislation. I hope the Government also will take up this matter seriously.

South Zone including Mysore contains more than 50 per cent of the All India loomage. My submission is that the Zonal Council should discuss this. State Governments also should enter into the market as the biggest purchaser of handloom goods made to specific standards thus relieving the underemployment in the co-operatives at least by 50 per cent.

If capital is a bottleneck we must draw the entire loomage into co-operatives. Market weavers with their resources can bring the whole

rated capacity into production. Government can take over 30 per cent of it.

Now, today the rebate or the concession that is given is only to those handlooms which are in the co-operative sector. About the co-operative sector and also about the textile industry I want to make an observation. I am informed at several centres, particularly in Ramnad District of Madras State, that in certain co-operatives bogus transactions take place whereby neither the yarn is produced nor the cloth is produced but somehow for the purpose of getting this rebate some method is adopted. I would like the hon. Minister also to see and check up how this fraud is being committed in many of these co-operatives.

In the same way in the mill sector what we find is that in the name of rehabilitation although there has not been any attempt to modernise machinery this thing is being claimed. One Labour Appellate Tribunal has rightly pointed out that the textile millowners are now becoming more rehabilitation conscious. But now even when the rehabilitation according to the Bombay formula is given to them we find that they take the case to the Supreme Court I would request that particular interest to see that those cases which have been taken to the Supreme Court are withdrawn. I can refer....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shri Tangamani: I want only one minute more. I can refer to one mill in Madura and the South Indian Millowners who have taken these cases to the Supreme Court.

The other point that I would like to mention is that now the mills are granted import licences for dyes and chemicals against their export of textiles under the new scheme The new scheme is the scheme for the import of artificial silk. Because of the agitation that has been taken up, we find that there has been a modification but in this modification what we suggest, without going into details, because of these bottlenecks, *e.g.*, the negative certificate from the Excise Controller, certificate by a chartered accountant with regard to the number of looms, heavy membership fee, all these things really do not benefit them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the export promotion scheme for cotton textiles is concerned, it is only dyestuffs, chemicals, imported cotton and machinery modernisation. It is not rayon at all.

Shri Tangamani: I will refer to the question of artificial silk.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is for the silk industry and rayon industry: not for cotton textiles.

Shri Tangamani: On the import of artificial silk....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some difference. That might be resolved by mutual discussion privately.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to submit that even though it is extended to the handloom sector, because of the restriction which has been imposed, the benefit is not going to the handloom sector.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में शिपिंग का भी जिक्र किया है। किसी भी चीज की एक्सपोर्ट के वास्ते एक तो रास्ता समान होना चाहिये और दूसरे जो फ्रेट है वह भी कम होना चाहिये। अगर फ्रेट कम होगा तो स्वभावतः सामान भी सस्ता होगा। इस सदन में चार पांच बार यह सवाल उठा है कि शिपिंग का जो फ्रेट है उसमें साम्यता नहीं है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि भारत का जो सामान बाहर जाता है वह बहुत महंगा पड़ता है। इसलिए अगर शिपिंग के फ्रेट में साम्यता होगी तो हमारा सामान बाहर के मुल्कों में सस्ता हो सकता है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

डांगे साहब ने आज वैस्टर्न और ईस्टर्न देशों का जिक्र किया। हमको यह विचार करना चाहिये कि जो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है, उसका क्या कारण है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि इसका कारण बाहर का संघर्ष भी है। संघर्ष किस प्रकार से है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। एक बात तो यह है कि पश्चिम के जो राष्ट्र युद्ध में ध्वस्त हो गये थे उनके यहां अब फैक्ट्रियां तैयार हो गई हैं तथा उन फैक्टरियों में तथा जापान में भी उत्पादन बहुत अधिक होने लगा है। साथ ही साथ वैस्टर्न कंट्रीज और जापान का जहां मार्किट था वह साउथ ईस्ट एशिया, हिन्दुस्तान और मिडिल ईस्ट में था। अब इन क्षेत्रों में संघर्षकर्ता देश पैदा हो गये हैं, वैस्ट की जो नेशंस हैं वे भी पैदा हो गई हैं और जो सोशलिस्ट नेशंस हैं जैसा कि डांगे जी ने कहा वे भी पैदा हो गई हैं। सोशलिस्टों को तो इस तरह से फायदा हो गया है कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की जो पापुलेशन है उस में ३० परसेंट पापुलेशन चाइनीज है और उसको ड्युअल सिटिजनशिप मिली हुई है, मेरा मतलब है कि वहां की और चाइना की। दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देशों में 1/4 पापुलेशन चाइनीज है। मैं वहां पर स्वयं गया हूं और छः देशों में मैं घूमा हूं। वहां पर मैंने हिन्दुस्तानियों से बात की है और उन से पूछा है कि आखिरकार हिन्दुस्तान का जो व्यापार है वह क्यों कम हो रहा है। इसका उत्तर मुझे यह दिया गया कि जो चाइना की एम्बेसीज हैं उसका सम्बन्ध प्रत्येक चाइनीज सिटिजन से होता है। वह एम्बेसी देखती है कि उसके व्यापार की अभिवृद्धि कैसे हो सकती है और जितनी सहायता हो सकती है प्रदान करती है। इसके मुकाबले में हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की जो एम्बेसीज हैं उनमें इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है। अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तानी चाहता है कि उसके सामने जो दिक्कत होती है उसको दूर करने में वह उसकी मदद करे तो उसकी मदद नहीं होती। वह कहीं पर भी जा करके नहीं कह सकता है कि यह दिक्कत है और इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। यही नहीं मैं भी एक एम० पी० की हैसियत से अपनी एम्बेसीज में गया लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि वे हम लोगों के साथ भी ठीक से बात करना नहीं चाहते थे। जब ऐसी बात है तो किस तरह से हमारे व्यापार में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में अब भी हिन्दुस्तानियों की जो पापुलेशन है वह बहुत अधिक है। मलाया में हिन्दुस्तानियों की पापुलेशन १८ सैकडा है, बर्मा में करीब १२ सैकडा है। इसी तरह से जितने भी देश हैं वहां हमारे लोगों की काफी पापुलेशन है। अब जो चीन वालों ने किया वह यह किया कि चीन वालों को उन्होंने अपने कानफिडेंस में लिया और उनकी सहायता करके अपने व्यापार को उन्होंने साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में बढाया। हम लोगों ने वहां रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों को अपने कानफिडेंस में ले करके हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार को बढाने के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की है। इसका फल यह हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो व्यापार है वह खत्म हो गया है और खुद हिन्दुस्तानी लोग, हिन्दुस्तानी व्यापारी जापान से सामान लेते हैं, चीन वालों से सामान लेते हैं। इन हिन्दुस्तानियों को, इन हिन्दुस्तानी व्यापारियों को वहां पर चीन की एम्बेसी तक से सहूलियत मिलती है, जापान की एम्बेसी तक से सहूलियत प्राप्त होती है, अमेरिकन एम्बेसी से सहूलियत प्राप्त होती है, लेकिन अपने मुल्क की एम्बेसी से सहूलियत प्राप्त नहीं है। लिहाजा साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में कपडे का जितना भी व्यापार था वह हिन्दुस्तान के हाथ से निकल गया। बर्मा में कपडे का व्यापार, सिंगापुर में, मलाया में, थाईलैंड में तथा दूसरे देशों में कपडे का व्यापार हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में आज नहीं है। वह आज चीन के हाथ में चला गया है और

हिन्दुस्तानी लोग चीन वालों से, जापान वालों से समझौता करने को बाध्य हो गये और अब वे चीन तथा जापान वालों का सामान लेकर बेचते हैं। हमारा सामान लेकर वे हिन्दुस्तानी लोग अब नहीं बेचते हैं। यह तो आपके साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की बात हुई।

मैं अफगानिस्तान, ईरान इत्यादि मिडिल ईस्ट की कंट्रीज की तरफ आता हूं। इन देशों में ज्यादातर व्यापारी जो हैं वे सिंधी हैं, सिंधी हैं, पंजाबी हैं। अफगानिस्तान में आज भी जितना कपड़े का व्यापार है वह हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में है। ईरान में थोड़ा व्यापार हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में है। वहां भी सात आठ महीने हुए मैं गया था। मैं ने उन लोगों से पूछा कि क्या हालत है। उन्होंने कहा कि बाबा हम हिन्दुस्तान से सामान नहीं मंगायेंगे। मैंने उन से कहा कि क्या बात है, क्यों नहीं मंगाओगे, आप तो हिन्दुस्तान में तीर्थ यात्रा करने आते हैं? उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि आज से दो बरस पहले हिन्दुस्तान का हम लोग सामान मंगाते थे और हिन्दुस्तान का ही सामान बेचते थे, लेकिन अब वह सामान नहीं मंगायेंगे और इस सामान को न मंगाने के उन्होंने दो कारण दिये। एक तो यह था कि अगर हम मार्कीन के थान या मलमल के थान का आर्डर देते हैं तो उसमें जहां ४० धागा होना चाहिये, वहां पर ३६ धागा दे करके मिल वाले हमें माल भेज देते हैं। मतलब यह कि स्पेसिफिकेशन के अनुसार सामान नहीं भेजा जाता है। जब ऐसी बात है तो क्या कुत्ते ने हमें काटा है कि हम ज्यादा पैसा भी दें और सामान भी घटिया मंगायें? ईरान और अफगानिस्तान में व्यापार रूस के हाथ में नहीं गया, वहां का व्यापार जहां तक काटन क्लाथ है, जापान के हाथ में गया है, अमरीका के हाथ में गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनका माल स्पेसिफिकेशन के अनुसार आता है। साथ ही साथ वह सामान सस्ता भी होता है। दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि जो ग्राहक है वह उसी दूकान पर जायेगा जहां पर उसको अच्छा सामान प्राप्त होगा और उस दुकान पर नहीं जायेगा जहां उसको अच्छा सामान प्राप्त नहीं होगा। वे कहते थे कि चूंकि उनको ग्राहकों को अच्छा सामान देना होता है इसलिये वे वही माल खरीदते हैं जो अच्छा होता है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि अफगानिस्तान और ईरान में भी कपड़े का व्यापार हमारे हाथ से बहुत कुछ निकल गया है। वहां पर जब मैंने एम्बेसेडर साहब से इस बारे में पूछा तो उनसे मुझे कोई तसल्लीबख्श उत्तर नहीं मिला। उनको मालूम ही नहीं था और न उनका कोई सम्पर्क इन लोगों के साथ था। वे यह समझते थे कि ये कोई आजाद आदमी हैं और कोई ताल्लुक इनका हिन्दुस्तान से नहीं है, अपना व्यापार करते हैं ऐसी सूरत में जब तक आपकी सिम्पथी उनके साथ नहीं होगी, आपकी सहानुभूति उनके साथ नहीं होगी और जब तक आप यह नहीं समझेंगे कि वे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और हम उनकी मदद करें और जो पालिसी चीन ने अपनाई है, उस पालिसी को हम नहीं अपनायें, तब तक हमारा व्यापार नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी की ओर आता हूं। मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएंसी से आठ करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट होता है एक साल में। सन जिस को कि ब्राइट हैम्प कहते हैं, चार करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट होता है और कालीन, यानी वूलन कारपेट तीन करोड़ रुपये के होते हैं। साथ ही साथ बनारस सिल्क का जो सामान होता है वह भी करीब एक करोड़ रुपये से लेकर दो करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट होता है। इस तरह से करीब करीब आठ करोड़ रुपये का सामान बनारस से एक्सपोर्ट होता है। अब हम भी डिफिकल्टी फील कर रहे हैं। वूलन कारपेट आज तक हिन्दुस्तान का सब से सस्ता था लेकिन अब चीनी कारपेट सस्ता पड़ता है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जिन देशों में हिन्दुस्तान का कारपेट जाता था आज उन देशों में चीन का कारपेट जाता है।

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : डांगे साहब इसको नहीं मानते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो काश्मीर का कारपेट होता है वह पतला होता है । इन कारपेट्स का जो एक्सपोर्ट है वह बहुत ही कम हो गया है । इसका कारण यह है कि अगर हम कहते हैं कि हमको सस्ता वूल मिले, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान से चाहे बाहर से, तो गवर्नमेंट इस पालिसी का समर्थन नहीं करती है । वह नहीं चाहती है कि सस्ता रा-मैटीरियल बाहर से ले करके हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापारियों को दे । मैं चाहता हूं कि अपनी इस पालिसी को वह बदले । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप हम को सस्ता वूल ले कर के दें, तो कारपेट का जो रोजगार है वह आपको तीन करोड़ से लेकर छः करोड तक फारेन एक्सचेंज दे सकता है ।

17 hrs.

मैं बनारसी सिल्क के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जैसा मैंने कहा करीब एक करोड रुपये का बनारसी सिल्क एक्सपोर्ट होता है । लेकिन इस में से एक पैसे का सिल्क हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बनता । बनारस को चीन या जापान का सिल्क मिलता है लेकिन आपकी जो पालिसी है उसमें हम को सिल्क मिलने में दिक्कत होती है । मैं कहता हूं कि आप हमें रा-मैटीरियल दें, आप हमें फारेन सिल्क दें और हम आप को फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा करके दे सकते हैं । हमारा सिल्क अमरीका में जाता है और अमरीका वाले फाइन चीज चाहते हैं और जापानी और चाइनीज सिल्क के सामने वे हमारा सिल्क लेना नापसन्द करते हैं । इसलिये आप हमें जापानी और चाइनीज सिल्क दें और हम आपको इतना सामान देंगे कि रुपये से आपका घर भर जायेगा ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो दो तीन सुझाव मैं ने दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और मैं आशा करता हूं कि जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने शिपिंग में एक नया चैप्टर खोला है, उसी तरह से उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी वह एक नया चैप्टर खोलेंगे और हमारे देश के व्यापार में काफी वृद्धि होगी ।

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I am grateful to the hon. Members for the way they have discussed the various aspects of the export problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can say the rest tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 5th December, 1958.

[*Thursday, 4th December, 1958.*]

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566.	Bridge on River Brahmaputra	3070—72
567.	Minor irrigation schemes in U. P.	3073—75
568.	Co-operative Sugar Factories, Andhra Pradesh	3075—80
569.	West German Agricultural Delegation	3080—82
570.	Suratgarh Mechanised Farm	3082—85
571.	Regional Minor Irrigation Conference	3085—88
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573.	Wheat for India under Colombo Plan	3092-93
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564.	Hirakud Dam Project	3094
575.	Paddy Production in Andhra	3095
576.	Rural Credit	3095
577.	F.A.O. Conference at Tokyo	3096
578.	Water for Delhi from Hindon	3096
579.	Rai Link with Tripura	3097
580.	Procurement of Rice in Punjab	3097
581.	Inter-State Water dispute between Madras and Kerala	3097-98
582.	Block Development Committees	3098
583.	Construction of Cachar Road	3098
584.	Bridge over Rupnarayan near Kolaghat	3099
585.	Construction of Houses in Amrit Kaur Puri, Delhi.	3099
586.	Bridge over River Krishna near Rangapur	3099-3100
587.	Air Strip at Bhuntar in Kulu Valley	3100

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S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
588.	Four Day Boycott of Non-union ships	3100-01
589.	Wheat Research Institutes	3101
590.	Transport Co-operative Societies	3102
591.	Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan	3102-03
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967.	Development of Gandhidham near Kandla	3155

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The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. 122/58 dated the 5th November, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939, published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette.

(2) A copy of each of the following Orders under sub-Section (6) of Section (3) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(ii) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Trade pulligudam of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(iii) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Thanuku of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(iv) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Nida-davole of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(v) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Chebrole of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(vi) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Eluru of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(vii) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Bhimavaram of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(viii) Requisition Orders for Rice served on certain traders in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh)

(ix) Requisition Orders for Gram served on certain traders in Sriganganagar District (Rajasthan)

(x) Orders to get declaration of Gram stocks served on certain traders in Sriganganagar District (Rajasthan)

(3) A copy of each of the following notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 833 dated the 19th September, 1958

(ii) G.S.R. No. 886 dated the 4th October, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956

(iii) G.S.R. No. 972 dated the 15th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956

(iv) G.S.R. No. 973 dated the 15th October, 1958 making certain amendments to the Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1958

(v) G.S.R. No. 1009 dated the 25th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Bihar Foodgrains (Export control) Order, 1957

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(vi) G.S.R. No. 1030 dated the 1st November, 1958

(vii) G.S.R. No. 1048 dated the 29th October, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(viii) G.S.R. No. 1049 dated the 1st November, 1958

(ix) G.S.R. No. 1050 dated the 1st November, 1958, containing the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958

(x) G.S.R. No. 1051 dated the 1st November, 1958 containing the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958

(xi) G.S.R. No. 1052 dated the 4th November, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957

(xii) G.S.R. No. 1085 dated the 15th November, 1958 containing the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Atta Price Control) Order, 1958

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 1086 dated the 15th November, 1958 containing the Rajasthan Bajra (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1958

(xiv) G.S.R. No. 1087 dated the 15h November, 1958 making certain amendments to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957

(xv) G.S.R. No. 1090 dated the 17th November, 1958 containing the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 3158-59

Secretary reported the following three messages from Rajya Sabha :

(i) That at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1958 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1958, passed by Lok Sabha on the 17th November, 1958

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1958 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Poisons (Amendment) Bill, 1958, passed by Lok Sabha on the 19th November, 1958

(iii) That at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1958 Rajya Sabha had passed the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.

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BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE 3156

Secretary laid on the Table the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha

PRESENTATION OF PETITION 3159

Shri Dasaratha Deb presented a petition signed by 2,653 displaced persons in Tripura regarding realisation of loans from them.

MOTION re: PRESENT TREND IN THE EXPORT TRADE 3160—3290

Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the present trend in the export trade of India continued. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1958—

Further discussion on the motion re : present trend in export trade. Consideration and passing of the following Bills :

(i) The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill; and

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1958—*Contd.*

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(6) The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill . .

Also consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions regarding examination etc. of existing pattern of military expenditure by Shri Naushir Bharucha, and regarding appointment of a committee to go into the matter of land reforms in the country by Shri Panigrahi.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1958—*Contd.*

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